THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRADE *of* AMERICA.

VALUE of the exports from the United States of America for the year ending 30th September, 1804.

	Dollars.
New-Hampſhire, - -	716,091
Maſſachuſetts, - -	16,894,379
Vermont, - -	191,725
Rhode-Iſland, - -	1,735,671
Connecticut, - -	1,516,110
New-York, - -	16,081,281
New-Jerſey, - -	24,829
Pennſylvania, - -	11,030,157
Delaware, - -	697,396
Maryland, - -	9,151,939
Diſtrict of Columbia, -	1,452,198
Virginia, - -	5,790,001
North-Carolina, - -	928,687
South-Carolina, - -	7,451,616
Georgia, - -	2,077,572
Territory of the United States,	1,959,423
Total,	77,699,074

The above account ſhews the extent of foreign trade poſſeſſed by the reſpective ſtates. The proportion of exports conſiſting of the produce or manufacture of the United States and of foreign merchandize was as follows :

	Dollars.
Domeſtic, - -	41,467,477
Foreign, - -	36,231,597
Total,	77,699,074

The domeſtic produce is diſtinguiſhed into the productions of the ſea, of the foreſt, of agriculture, and manufactures, the amount of each deſcription being as follows :

THE SEA.	Dollars.
Produce of fiſheries, conſiſting, of dried fiſh, pickled ditto, whale-oil, whalebone, and ſpermaceti, - -	3,420,000
THE FOREST.	Dollars.
Skins and furs, and ginſeng,	1,040,000
Wood, viz. boards, ſtaves, ſhingles, hewn timber, maſts, bark, &c. - -	2,628,000
Pot and pearl-aſhes, tar, turpentine, pitch, and roſin,	962,000
AGRICULTURE.	
Product of animals, viz. beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, butter, cheeſe, pork, &c.	4,030,000
Horſes and mules, - -	270,000
Vegetable food, viz. wheat, flour, and biſcuit, Indian corn and meal, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, apples, &c.	12,250,000
Tobacco, - -	6,000,000
Cotton, - -	7,650,000
Flax-ſeed, hops, hemp, indigo, &c. - - -	690,000
MANUFACTURES.	
Of domeſtic materials, -	1,650,000
Of foreign materials, -	450,000
Articles not diſtinguiſhed in the returns, manufactured or agricultural, - -	427,000
Total,	41,467,000

The foreign produce exported conſiſted chiefly of tea, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, ſpices, wines, &c.

The quantity of tea was	1,219,233 lbs.
Of foreign ſugar, -	74,172,220 lbs.
Of coffee, - -	48,312,713 lbs.
Of cocoa, - -	695,135 lbs.
Of pepper and all other ſpices, - - -	6,282,232 lbs.
Of foreign ſpirits,	1,119,059 gallons.

The deſtination of the exports of the United States, is principally to the Weſt-Indies, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain ; but ſome ſmaller branches of their commerce begin to appear in all the trading parts of the world. The following ſtatement ſhews the proportions of the

exports of 1804 to the dominions of each power.

	Dollars.
To Great Britain and Ireland, - -	12,206,501
To the British colonies, - -	9,623,301
Holland and Dutch colonies,	16,447,417
France and colonies, -	12,776,111
Spain and colonies, -	6,728,125
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	4,475,007
Denmark and colonies, -	3,346,623
Portugal and colonies, -	2,496,858
Italy, - - - -	1,671,149
Triest and other Austrian ports,	333,798
Prussia, - - - - -	1,186,116
Sweden, - - - - -	691,975
Europe generally, - -	620,891
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	44,646
Morocco and Barbary States, -	9,333
Cape of Good-Hope, -	167,917
Africa generally, -	349,036
China, - - - - -	198,601
East-Indies generally, -	796,316
South-Seas, - - -	10,000
North-West coast of America,	196,059
West-Indies generally, -	3,324,294
Total,	77,699,074

In the year 1794 the amount of the exports of the United States was 33,026,233 dollars. In the course of ten years it has increased to more than double the amount at that period; and the whole increase of trade since the States ceased to be British colonies has been such as never before took place in any country. The total amount of the exports from the American States to Great Britain in the year 1770 was 5,720,964 dollars; the present amount to Great Britain and the British colonies appears by the foregoing statement to be 21,829,802 dollars, which shews a much greater increase than could have been expected had the States remained subject to this country, although they have at the same time extended their trade to all other parts of the world.

The actual tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1803, was estimated at about 917,000 tons, viz.

Registered tonnage, - -	597,150
Enrolled ditto, - -	267,750
Fishing ditto, - - -	52,100
Total,	917,000

The proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States was at the above period as 17 to 100.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer a few observations on the Latin version of a passage in Isæus's "Oration in Defence of Euphiletus," as we have it in Hudson's edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, vol. ii., p. 175:—"Οτι μὲν τοίνυν, ω ἄνδρες δικάσται, ἀδελφὸς ἡμῖν ἐστιν ὁυτοςὶ ὁ Ευφίλητος, ὀυ μόνον ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν ἁπάντων ακηκόατε μαρτυρούντων. Σκέψασθε δὲ πρῶτον τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν, τίνος ἕινεκεν ἂν ψέυδοιτο καὶ τοῦτον μὴ ὄντα αὐτοῦ ὑιον ἐισποιοῖτο. Πάντας γὰρ ἐυρήσετε τοὺς τὰ τοιᾶ πράττοντας, ἢ οὐκ ὄντων αὐτοις γνησίων παίδων, ἢ διὰ πενίαν αναγκαζομένους ξένους ἀνθρώπους ἐισποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ωφελῶνταί τι απ' αυτῶν δι' ἀυτους Αθηνάνιων γεγονότων, &c."—I allude more particularly to this latter clause, but have inserted the preceding context to save the trouble of reference. The Latin version is, "Quod itaque, Judices, frater noster hic sit Eupheletus, non solum e nobis, sed et omnibus agnatis id attestantibus cognovistis. Considerate vero primum patrem nostrum cujus rei gratia mentiretur, et hunc, si revera non esset, pro filio haberet. Quotquot enim talia faciunt, reperietis id facere; vel quod eis liberi non sint genuini, vel quod, ubi sint egestate *coactos* extraneos adoptare, ut aliquam ex iis utilitatem capiant quæ ab Atheniensibus gesta sunt." First, Why have we *coactos* in the accusative, and not *coacti* rather, to agree with the nominative *illi* understood after *quod*, and to form with *sint* the passive *coacti sint*? Again, to say, "*Ut aliquam ex iis*," &c. &c., —"That they may derive some benefit from *those things* which are performed by Athenians," expresses the orator's meaning, if at all, very obscurely indeed.—Now Euphiletus sets out very plainly with observing, that an Athenian may have two motives for adopting a stranger; one is, the desire of children; if we'll suppose, he is rich, and have none lawfully begotten of his own. The other motive, he says, may be poverty. But why should a poor Athenian adopt children?—Of course to share in the property of the adopted son, who obtains by this adoption the freedom of Athens. A little attention will discover this sense in the original. I would therefore, instead of the latter clause of the Latin version, substitute, *ut aliquam capiant utilitatem ab illis qui, per ipsos, cives Athenienses facti sunt*; after *illis* understand *extraneis*, and after *ipsos*, *eos qui adoptant*. The Greek I would

would construe in the following order:—Οπως ωφελῶνταί τι ἀπ᾽ ἀυτῶν γεγονότων δι᾽ ἀυτοὺς ᾿Αθηναίων. Thus I translate ᾿Αθηναίον γένεσθαι, *civis Atheniensis fieri*; and for this sense of the phrase see Demosthenes Περι Στεφανου, tom. i., p. 270—21 and 22, ed. Reiske, where this orator, bitterly inveighing against Eschines, says, "Οψὲ γὰρ πότε· οψὲ λεγω; χθεσ μὲν ουν και πρωην αμ᾽ Αθηναιος κὰι ρητωρ γέγονε,"—Also in his Oration "Κατα Νεαιρας," tom. ii., p. 1375—3, "Ουτω καλὸν κὰι σέμνον ηγήσατ᾽ εἶναι δωρον το ᾿Αθηναῖον γενέσθαι;" same page, l. 26, "Αλλα παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ᾿Αθηναῖος γέγονε." It will be now seen that we must refer αυτων to ξένους ἀνθρώπους, and ἀυτους to τους τα τοιαυτα πράττοντας, i. e. τους εισποιουμενοὒς; which I respectfully submit to the consideration of your classical readers, and remain, &c. W.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading over the "Flowers of Literature" for 1804, I find some extracts from Hayley's "Life, &c., of the late W. Cowper, Esq.," amongst which is the following:—"A leech in a bottle foretels all the prodigies and convulsions in nature, not by articulate utterance of oracular notices, but by a variety of gesticulations.—No change of weather surprises him, and, in point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometers in the world."

In publishing the above in your useful and truly pleasing Magazine, I am in hopes some of your ingenious and scientific readers will favour the writer with some observations on these surprising properties of the leech, and the means of judging of the several changes of the weather from his gesticulations. I remember about twenty years ago, more or less, an account being published in the Northampton Mercury, of this property of the leech in foretelling the different changes of the weather, with the method of treating him, and a set of observations made from the long attention paid to one kept by the writer of that article, how to judge of what changes of weather were to ensue.—I had them once in my possession, copied from that paper, but which now I have mislaid, and not being near any file of those papers of that distant date, I am unable to refer. I conceive if any of your Correspondents who feel interested in this discovery would apply at Peele's Coffee-house, the Northampton papers of that period may be found there.

As I am a constant reader and great admirer of your Miscellany, I shall feel myself indebted to some of your numerous Correspondents for their information as to the best publication now extant relating to the making all sorts of wines from fruit, &c. grown in England, proved from actual experience. I am, Sir, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, Oct. 21, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to reply to your Correspondent Mr. James Eastburn, of New-York, through the channel of your Miscellany; as that gentleman has availed himself of your indulgence to make his inquiry through that medium in the Number for this month.

He asks, "Whether there is any prospect that a continuation of the History of Protestant Dissenters will be soon published?"

I thank him for the inquiry, as it informs me that the design excites attention, and is a presumptive proof that my edition of the "History of the Puritans," by Mr. Neal, has not only reached America, but met with approbation there.

Various occurrences creating a demand on my immediate attention and time, have for seven years obstructed my execution of the intentions I had formed to continue, or rather resume, the "History of the Dissenters from the Period of the Revolution;" but I have never wholly lost sight of that design. I cannot fix a date for the appearance of that work, but hope to be able, at the opening of the next spring, if Providence favour me with health, to pronounce some considerable progress in it. The question proposed by Mr. Eastburn acts on my mind as a stimulus to the prosecution of it; and in the mean time I shall feel myself greatly obliged and encouraged by the communication from him, or any other gentleman, of such hints or materials as may assist my purpose, and contribute to the execution of it with correctness, authenticity and merit.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that the Legislature has granted to Robert Bowyer, Esq. of London, the privilege of disposing of his collection of pictures in the Historic Gallery, Pall-Mall, and various other works of art, by way of lottery, and as many of your country readers have not an opportunity of knowing the value of the paintings and engravings which are to be disposed of, and who might be induced to purchase tickets, it would be esteemed a favour if some artist or judge of these works would give, through the medium of your widely-circulated publication, some account of the merit and execution of these respective works. It might be doing an essential service to the proprietor, in promoting the sale of his tickets, and in some degree tend to do away the prejudice that exists with many persons, from the disappointment they experienced on the receipt of such poor prints as were given for the blanks in the late lottery granted to Mr. Boydell.

Your giving this an early insertion will oblige the public, and your constant reader,

AN ARTIST.

Leeds, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW mode of employing land was stated in your Magazine for July to have been adopted near Battersea. My contiguous residence to this place induced me to inquire into the circumstance, and I found it applied, as I imagined, to a considerable plantation of roses in my own parish. I have seen the ingenious proprietor of this concern, and collect from him, that your former statement upon this subject must have been sent you by a person superficially informed of it. The manufacture of otto of roses from this plantation has in the last season been conducted to a considerable extent, and (although the summer was unfavourable to those flowers) has been attended with success. Your former statement is imperfect as to the produce of otto; I shall therefore, for the information of the curious, state the proceed of this year, as it has been given to me by the proprietor. Several thousand bushels of roses have been made use of, and the average produce of otto about two ounces and two drachms from one hundred bushels, or six hundred pounds weight of the flowers when gathered.—Besides the otto, a quantity of rose water is obtained, of similar quality to that which is usually imported from the Continent. This circumstance, though not likely to be of much public utility, may possibly be attended with some local advantages, such as affording employment for a number of women and children, and will, without doubt, be acceptably amusing to the curious in botany, chemistry, &c. I am, Sir, &c.

R. J. BUTCHER,
Vicar of Wandsworth.

Wandsworth, Oct. 28, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS gratified in your two last publications with the description of the American borer. I have had two in my possession some years, brought me by a friend from Baltimore, and am so convinced of their utility in preference to the common English auger in general practice, that I shall feel myself happy in shewing them to any persons who may not fully comprehend the description in your last, and am, Sir, &c. R. CHEFFINS.

New-River-Yard, Salisbury-square,
25th Sept. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING Evans's Tour in North Wales, taken in 1798, and printed 1800, I am surprised to see the following botanical discovery. At page 197, speaking of one of the lesser hills of Snowdon, Mr. E. says, "Among the rocks appears the very rare plant *bulbocodium vernum*. This plant, though a native of Spain, is also found far north on the cold mountains in Russia."

I am still more surprised that so rare a plant (if really growing there) has never been noticed by the numerous botanists who have made tours in this part of Wales solely for the purpose of botanical researches, that it should have escaped their observation, or never yet have been announced in any botanical work.

In Curtis's Botanical Magazine is a plate of the *bulbocodium vernum*, but no idea suggested of its being a British plant, nor have the latest publications taken any notice of such a new genus.

There is no date to Mr. E's letter in this Tour, but, if it was in autumn, surely he could not mistake the *colchicum autumnale*, which is of a very different order, though of the same class; nor was it ever known

known to grow on rocks, though the general appearance of the flower might be similar to an incurious observer.

Page 245 Mr. E. says, "We sought in vain for the non-descript plant which is called *afaleur pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, and is said to grow upon the top of Penmaen. We were informed that continual attempts have been made to transplant it from this elevated situation without effect. The last attempt was made by Lord Bulkeley: it was transplanted into his garden at Baron-Hill, but soon dwindled and died."

I have never heard or read of any British plant whose fruit resembles a lemon, and should be glad to know something more of so great a curiosity.

In the extensive reach of your Magazine, I hope an inquiry after these very rare plants may attract the attention of Mr. Evans himself, or some botanist who will be kind enough, through the same channel, to enlighten me by communicating some more satisfactory information on the subject, and gratifying the curiosity of, Sir, your obedient servant, M. S.

Sept. 6, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of* MONS, *from the* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

THE two principal towns of Jemmape are Mons and Tournay. Mons has scarcely any manufacturers but a few silversmiths. Citizen Gauthier has set up a manufacture of knitted stockings, the samples of which, at the exhibition of the progress of industry in the eleventh year, merited a bronze medal. This prize brought his manufacture into fashion; and Gauthier, from that date, has not been able to answer the demands for it.

The library of the central school has been established in a church, in which they have fitted up a superb hall. The books are valuable; there are some scarce ones; among others, a magnificent copy of Ptolemy, printed on vellum, at Venice, in 1511, with coloured maps; and many small books, in the first age of printing.

In all the libraries there is a want of modern books, of books of French literature, and of works that teach the knowledge of books.

The celebration of the first vintage has given occasion for games, within a prepared inclosure. Different communes challenge each other to play at fives; a great interest is felt in these contests; judges are chosen from those who were in youth men of celebrity at the sport, to decide between the players; they successively exclude from the contest the communes who have been defeated in former challenges, till in the end there remain two or three only for the competition. The last challenge was between the town of Mons and the borough of Soignies; the latter gained the victory. The players who obtain this honour for their community are entertained by their fellow-citizens, who assemble at the contest, lead them off with pomp, and always conclude the day, after the manner of Homer's heroes, with an entertainment protracted to a late hour.

The humane establishments of Mons are, first, a house of industry, which has not existed above eight days, and in that time, even in a week, cleared the town of eighty beggars. Every thing is conducted on the most advantageous plan, in a large house that was formerly a convent. The poor of Mons are difficult to be pleased. There are foundations which place a great number of the idle in a condition to live without labour. They claimed a liberty to beg as a right; and to discover who were beggars, it has been found necessary to permit them to beg.—On the day when the house of industry was opened, all these permissions were annulled; the law of the 24th of Vendemiaire against beggary was carried into execution, and beggary has disappeared.

The deserted children are very numerous; 220 in the house of reception; 450 in the country. This desertion is no more than a name; it has nothing real in it. The parents who are tired of maintaining their children quit the town and leave their children in it. The neighbours lead them to the house of reception, and declare that they are deserted children whose father and mother have left the town. The children are received.—Two days after the parents come back again; and as the children have the liberty of going out, the parents see them as often as they judge proper. To *desert* means then, in this town, to place in the national hands to be gratuitously boarded. This abuse was long ago proscribed.—There is an old ordinance of the sheriffs of the town of Mons, in the year 1664, to this effect:—That, as it was found "that there were fathers and mothers so unnatural as to desert their children, and husbands who had so little affection as to leave their wives, under the hope that they would

would be maintained by the alms of the community, we the aforesaid sheriffs declare, that they who shall be apprehended and convicted of this impiety or want of affection, shall be whipped and banished, or otherwise punished according to the exigence of the case." In the present times, when they have dropped the whipping, to desert children goes unpunished. There is no other means of preventing it but by depriving the parents who abandon their children of all right in them and of all connection with them. The prefect of the North appears to me to have very wise views on this point. He has in his department houses for the reception of the deserted in many towns, and he places the children left on the public in one town in the hospital of another town.

When the deserted children are at the breast, they send them to be nursed in the country, and supply them with clothes, at the expence of twenty-six livres.

The hospital for orphans has ninety children of both sexes; the boys are under the direction of a priest; the girls under the care of a woman; the sleeping-rooms are large and airy. Here, and in many other hospitals of the neighbouring towns, the bedsteads are made of iron. Eight or ten beds are connected together by one frame, which saves the consumption of metal, and forms a mass which it is not easy to remove. The children lie two by two together.

The military hospital was originally constructed by Marshal Vauban. It is built on an extensive scale; the rooms large and lofty. The outside has been injured by a number of small buildings for the accommodation of persons whom Vauban probably never thought of; and the inside has been hurt by separations and partitions. Though there was very much room, the sick are crowded together.—The only circumstance which is favourable is, that as there are empty chambers, they, two or three times a-year, remove the sick into different rooms.

The general hospital is known by the name of St. Nicholas. The sick are well taken care of by a corporation of young women. The men and the women are in the same ward, separated by a partition. Many hospitals in this part of Flanders are disposed on the same plan. The beds are made after the same model: they are exactly boxes of joiner's work, inclosed at the head and feet, on one side and over, and protected by curtains on the only side where they are left open. All this box-work, ornamented with mouldings, and sometimes pillars with chaplets and architraves, richly carved, make a fine shew of architecture, and is without doubt what the architects designed; but it is a bad contrivance for the sick, about whom is collected all the dust and dirt, without being able to lessen or remove it, as they cannot turn the beds about. The sick are left to be incommoded by all the insects that inhabit this old wainscot. In some hospitals they have had the good sense to detach the bedsteads from the niches, that they may be able to draw them forward, and remove the sick with ease. But in other places they have another good contrivance. Instead of curtains there are two oaken doors, bound with iron and furnished with locks. These are intended for the sick in a delirium. The doors are shut; the patient finds himself inclosed in a press; only in the upper part there is a small hole of three or four inches; but they do not forget to fix on the sides or at the ends iron cramps, to fasten the chains with which they sometimes tie him in his bed; nor do they omit the gag, to prevent his cries.

The prisons are in general healthy and secure. The bridewell is near to a high building, which is called the castle; but it is only a tower, on which are placed a clock, and the lodge of the town-watchman. The clock chimes remarkably well; the hours and half-hours with a great bell; the quarters of hours with the usual chime; and the half-quarters with a small one. At the half-hour the chimes give the hour which will follow; when the clock strikes, it again repeats the hour.—This is the custom through all the country, where chimes are very usual.

In the evening-parties they sometimes offer a lemonade composed of the juice of the lemon and sugar, and wine mixed with water, instead of pure water. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to preface the following communication with expressing my admiration of the philosophical poetry of Darwin. He does not indeed excel in pathos; nor is he one of those children of the Muses who could have sung their "wood-notes wild;" but as much as a rich philosophical fancy constitutes a poet, the art of poetry was entirely his. No one

one has carried the curious mechaniſm of verſe, and the artificial magic of poetical diction, to higher perfection. His volcanic head flamed with imagination, but his torpid heart ſlept, unawakened by paſſion. He tried his poetry by a very contracted ſcale; for in a falſe ſyſtem which he aſſumes in one of his dialogues, he would perſuade us that the eſſence of poetry is deſcriptive; ſomething of which a painter can make a picture. When a verſe was pictureſque, with him it was therefore ſufficiently poetical. But the language of the paſſions has rarely any connexion with this axiom. In a word, what he delineates as poetry itſelf, is but a province of poetry. Hence it is, that, with this illuſive ſtandard, he has compoſed a poem which is perpetually fancy, and never paſſion. Hence his proceſſional ſplendour fatigues, his deſcriptive ingenuity loſes its novelty, and the deficiency of a connecting fable is a want which art cannot ſupply with all its miracles.

It has accidentally fallen to my lot to have made a Darwinian diſcovery, which I now think proper to explain. I have lately obſerved, more than once, in the Monthly Review, an expreſſion to which I conceive I have given origin. Whenever the reviewer mentions the Darwinian verſe, he adds, "or rather Brookian." The firſt diſcovery of what I conſider palpable imitation in Darwin, was made by the Edinburgh reviewers, who accidentally fell upon a firſt edition of the poem intitled "Univerſal Beauty," probably in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; but theſe critics are young ſtudents, little verſed in literary hiſtory; and I communicated the author's name to your publiſher, for the uſe of your Magazine; but it was conſidered, I conceive, to be more appropriately given to the Brookiana, where, I underſtand, it is claimed for the author. There is alſo a Latin poem by one De La Croix, intitled "*Connubia Florum*," firſt publiſhed in France about 1727, and reprinted at London in 1791, with notes and obſervations by Sir Richard Clayton. I underſtand a tranſlation is now projected; the taſk is hazardous; if the verſification is inferior to Darwin's, it may be impoſſible to detect our author's imitation.

Of this La Croix I have in vain ſought for ſome account. Was he one of thoſe ingenious Jeſuits who about that time amuſed the literary world with ſhort philoſophical poems? A liſt of ſome of theſe ſingular works (forming by themſelves a claſs of poetry) is given in the "Curioſities of Literature," vol. ii., p. 65, 4th edition. Some of theſe ſubjects are on gold, paper, gunpowder, ſhips, &c., which approximate both in matter and manner to the philoſophical poetry of Darwin, inliſting imagination under the banners of ſcience. Perhaps a criticiſm on theſe poems would afford a very entertaining ſubject for the elegant diſcrimination of Dr. Drake. They may be found in a collected ſtate perfect.

I have now an additional information reſpecting the "Botanic Garden." In 1750 was publiſhed a Swediſh poem at Stockholm, intitled "The Marriage of Plants," by John Guſt. Wahlbom, in 8vo. The "*Journal des Sçavans*, vol. 158, p. 501, gives the following notice:—"The author deſigns to ſhew that trees and plants have both ſexes as in animals. The work is accounted here to be equally curious and intereſting."

Some literary Swede will perhaps inform us what this poem is? If it be merely a tranſlation from La Croix, it would ſeem that the French reviewer would have claimed it as national property; nor would the Swede have ventured to prefix his name to a mere verſion of a foreign poem, without acknowledging to whom he was ſo deeply indebted. We muſt ſtill wait, with ſome curioſity, to know the character, the value, and the originality, of the Swediſh poem of Mr. Wahlbom on "The Marriage of Plants."

I am, Sir, &c. S. L.

Lincoln's-Inn, Nov. 6, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST beg leave to differ in opinion from your Correſpondent "Hiſtoricus" with regard to the meaning attached by the French to the word '*maſſacre*.'

I received my education in France, am familiar with the language, and am in the habit of converſing daily with people of that country.

The word, as I conſtantly hear it applied, has the ſame meaning as in Engliſh, viz., baſe and barbarous murder.

The maſſacres of September 1792, at Paris; the maſſacres of the priſoners on their way from Orleans; the previous maſſacres at Avignon; all noted for their atrocities, bear in French no other name; which certainly does not mean the ſame thing

thing as 'to put to the sword,' '*passer au fil de l'epée*,'' when victors, mad with conquest, enter a devoted town. The word is used figuratively, as we do 'murder,' for things notoriously ill-done, or spoiled in the making: a Frenchman will say that the taylor who spoilt his coat massacred it, worse than murdered, mutilated, mangled it.

There are certainly a great number of words which, having the same derivation, and almost the same orthography, in French and in English, are very liable to be mistaken. I have sometimes thought of making a list of them, for the use of beginners and translators who have not the habit of conversation, which alone can set them right. I shall mention a few that happen to occur to me.

When the late unfortunate Louis was reduced to ask favours of his mean and barbarous tyrants, the translators that I have seen uniformly English *Je demande*, 'I demand,' whereas it means 'I ask,' or 'I request.'

The term *figure*, understood in English of the person, in French means the face.

The words *industrie* and 'industry' have not at all the same sense; the French word means a quality of the mind; that activity of the body which we call industry has no exact substantive that I know of: an industrious man is called *Un homme laborieux*;—she is very industrious, *Elle est bien laborieuse*: their industry rather means 'ingenuity,' 'contrivance;' as, *Un chevalier d'industrie*, 'one who lives upon his wits.

Extravagance, spelt exactly the same in both languages, is by no means the same word: it is never applied by the French to squandering or expensiveness, though it is to other imprudences.—*Quelle extravagance!* 'What absurdity!' 'What madness!'—*Vous extravaguez!* 'You rave!'

The word *intrigue* is not so confined in its sense as in English; a person perfectly chaste may be intriguing in their sense of the word. If he can make his way in the world, and extricate himself from difficulties, he is said to be intriguing, without incurring the slightest blame.

Large means 'wide,' and *largeur* 'width,' and not bigness, like our 'large.'

Brave often means 'good,' but *gallantry* never means 'courage,' as it often does in English.

Caractère, which we are so apt to English 'character,' means temper and disposition, and not reputation.

I have seen *Aller à gorge decouverte* translated 'to go with the throat bare,' instead of the bosom, which last (though *gorge* is literally 'throat') is nevertheless the sense of the phrase; for I believe the strictest Puritan never discovered any thing indecent in a woman's showing her throat; yet my fair countrywomen seem to have taken a hint from this blunder to cover the latter so carefully, while the other is so frequently displayed. This mistake reminds me of a French translator of English Plays, who calls "Love's last Shift"—*La derniere Chemise de l'Amour*.

I am, Sir, &c. A. L. M.

November 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a selection from the minor Greek poets, published in 1799, and called "The Wreath," I translated Bion's beautiful Epitaph on Adonis. In turning the word κυαναπολε, in the 4th verse, I clad the widow'd Venus in weeds, when, instead of black, I have since had reason to think that I might with propriety have suffered her to mourn the dead Adonis in a blue or azure robe. Κυανεος, ὰ κυανος, may be interpreted *cæruleus*, although it commonly signifies *niger*, as κυανεη in Meleager, and elsewhere. Since, then, it might have been translated 'a blue or azure robe,' this is the reason why it should perhaps have been so translated:

The colour used for mourning varies in different countries. Under the word *hydad*, in Meninski, is the following note.—"The Persian historians say that the first mourning was introduced by Darius, the Mede, about six hundred years before Christ, upon the death of his son, the father of Cyrus, and a change of dress to blue was ordered by proclamation throughout the Persian empire."

It is nothing to the purpose; but I may add, that this continued till the death of a son of Ali, when it was laid aside for black by the Mahometans, who celebrate a festival on the anniversary of his death, on the 10th of the first month Moharram of the Hegira, beginning at the vernal equinox. The immediate descendants of Ali wear green by way of distinction, which made the Russians at Ismael all take that colour to insult the foe.

EDWARD DU BOIS.

Temple.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "*flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV.*," respecting which your Correspondent D. desires information, was not taken upon trust from any other authority, but copied by myself from the original monument, formerly possessed by the late Dr. Mead, but at present owned by a friend of mine. I was, however, guilty of a trifling inaccuracy, in mentioning the "*mint*" instead of the "*foundery*;" the piece in question being a gilt bronze cast; though the elegant neatness of the execution gives it the appearance of having been struck with a die. It is five inches and a half in diameter, exhibiting a bust of the monarch on a pedestal—his breast plate ornamented with his favourite device of a sun in meridian glory. At the bottom are marked the artist's name and the date, viz. "*Berthinet.* 1672."

If your Correspondent D. wishes to be further acquainted with that valuable remain, he has now an opportunity of personally examining it at *Mr. Kearsley's in Fleet-street*, where the present owner has for a while left it for the inspection of the curious.

In the Morning Post of September 2, appeared a translation of the Inscription, which (with an alteration, for better, for worse) I send to you for insertion.

See, in profile, great Louis here design'd.
*Full drawn, his dazzling front would strike you blind.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Sept. 9, 1805. GIOVANNI.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p.* 319 *of our last Number.*]

IT was a custom very general among the Greeks for the lover to deck the door of his mistress with flowers and garlands, thinking, as Athenæus says, that the God of Love himself was represented in the person of her whom he adored, and that the house inhabited by her was the real temple of Cupid, and to be honoured in every respect as a consecrated place.—Flowers were the most favourite emblems of their passions and feelings. The gay, the luxurious, the happy, bound their brows with garlands at their feasts or marriages; the despairing or the unassured lover,

Et quisquis amores
Aut metuet dulces aut experietur amaros,

tore off the emblematic crown and offered it at the gate of his mistress. The love-sick maid expressed her passion by weaving posies and chaplets. The graves of the dead were strewed with flowers. We need not then wonder at the frequency with which they occur in the smaller poems of which I am treating. Two very beautiful ones occur to me at this moment, which I have thus endeavoured to translate.

Ηδη λευκον ἰον θαλλει. MELEAGER.

Now the white violet decks the mead,
The dew-besprent narcissus blows,
And on the flowery mountain's head
The wildly-scattered lily grows.

Each loveliest child of summer throws
Her charms and fragrance to the Sun,
And Julia's opening lips disclose
The rose of sweet persuasion.

Meadows! why do ye smile in vain
In robe of green and garlands gay?
When Julia moves along the plain,
She breathes a sweeter charm than they.

A lover in the depth of winter presents a wreathe of hot-house flowers to his lady on her birth-day, with the following little compliment, prettily introduced, by making the roses themselves the apparent deliverers of it.

Ἐιαρος ἠνθυμεν το πριν ῥοδα.

Children of Spring, but now in wint'ry snow,
We, purple Roses, for Amanda blow.
Duteous we smile upon thy natal morn;
Thy bridal bed to-morrow we adorn.
Oh sweeter far to bloom our little day
Wreath'd in thy hair, than wait the sunny May!

Ideas very similar to those conveyed in these little poems of antiquity occur frequently to our recollection in the works of Shakspeare. The flowers which Ophelia scatters about have each their appropriate emblematic meaning, not such as madness has suddenly gifted them with, but such as simple tradition had fixed upon them, and the memory of which is recalled to her distracted imagination. Those which are sprinkled over the grave of Fidele bear each some elegantly fanciful allusion to his

* In the M. Post the line ran thus—

"Both eyes, pourtray'd, would strike the gazer blind:"

but "*les yeux*," in the original, are the *gazer's* eyes, *not* those of Louis.

his perſon.* The poet has given his fancy yet a wider range in the diſtribution of flowers which Perdita makes at the paſtoral-feaſt in the "Winter's Tale."—How beautifully the ſame cuſtom with that prevalent among the ancients of ſtrewing the graves of the deceaſed with flowers is introduced in the following lines :

O Proſerpina !
For the flowers now that, frighted, thou let'ſt fall
From Dis's waggon ! daffodils,
That come before the ſwallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty ; violets dim,
But ſweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath ; pale primroſes,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his ſtrength ; gold tulips, and
The crown imperial ; lilies of all kinds,
The fleur-de lis being one ; oh ! theſe I lack
To make you garlands of ; and, my ſweet friend,
To ſtrow him o'er and o'er.
Florizel.] What, like a corſe ?
Perdita.] No ; like a bank for love to lie and play on ;
Not like a corſe ; or if—not to be buried,
But quick, and in mine arms.

Act 4. Sc. 3.

Among Burns's Scottiſh Poems is alſo a very beautiful one deſcribing with the ſame minuteneſs of detail a garland woven for his miſtreſs. But it would be endleſs to furniſh inſtances of this nature from the ſtores of paſtoral or naturally-deſcriptive poetry. In the ages and in the lands of chivalry no leſs were flowers adopted as the emblems of love or conſtancy.

"Julia de Gonzaga, the wife of Veſpaſian Colonna, after her huſband's death took for her device an amaranth, which herbaliſts call 'flower of love,' with a motto "*non moritura,*" by which ſhe meant to expreſs that her firſt love ſhould be eternal ; and ſhe maintained her reſolution ; for though in the prime of youth and beauty, and ſought after by the moſt noble lords of Italy, ſhe ſent them all off with this dilemma :—"If the man I marry turns out a good huſband, I ſhall be always afraid of loſing him ; if a bad one, I ſhall not be able to endure him." She ſaid, with the unfortunate Queen of Carthage, but with a firmer mind to ſupport her determination,

Ille meos, primus qui me ſibi junxit, amores
Abſtulit ; ille habeat ſecùm, ſervetque ſepulchro.

Bayle moſt ungallantly ſuppoſes that had the Lady Julia met with an Æneas, ſhe would not have maintained her favourite device longer than Dido did her oath ; but this is a moſt impudent piece of ſcurrility worthy of the author, but which calls for the utter contempt of all who pretend to the honour and lofty ſpirit of chivalry.

But by far the greateſt number of the amorous poems preſerved in the Anthologia are in praiſe of the fair, deſcriptive of the raptures of love or the charms of the adored object. Here the Italian ſonnet, the canzone of the Troubadours, and the Engliſh ſong, are but ſo many ſhades of the old Greek epigram. When Biron, in the true language of romance, exclaims

Who ſees the heav'nly Roſaline,
That, like a rude and ſavage man of Ind',
At the firſt opening of the gorgeous eaſt,
Bows not his vaſſal head, and, ſtrucken blind,
Kiſſes the baſe ground with obedient breaſt ?
What peremptory eagle-ſighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow
That is not blinded by her Majeſty ?

His addreſs is in the ſame ſpirit with that of the Grecian courtier.

Ούτε ρόδον ϛεφάνων επιδεύεται.

PAUL. SILENT.

We aſk no flow'rs to crown the bluſhing roſe,
Nor glittering gems thy beauteous form to deck.
The pearl, in Perſia's precious gulph that glows,
Yields to the dazzling whiteneſs of thy neck.
Gold adds not to the luſtre of thine hair,
But, vanquiſh'd, ſheds a fainter radiance there.
The Indian hyacinth's celeſtial hue
Shrinks from the pure effulgence of thine eye ;
The Paphian ceſtus bathes thy lips in dew,
And gives thy form celeſtial harmony ;
My ſoul would periſh in the melting blaze,
But for thine eyes where Hope for ever plays.

And what is Dumain's elegant ſonnet in the ſame romantic play (Love's Labour's Loſt).

On a day (alack the day !)
Love, whoſe month is ever May,
Spied a bloſſom paſſing fair
Playing in the wanton air :
Thro' the velvet leaves the wind
(All unſeen) 'gan paſſage find,

That

* While ſummer laſts, and I live here, Fidele.

That the lover, fick to death,
Wifh'd himfelf the heav'n's breath :
" Air (quoth he) thy cheeks may blow ;
Air, would I might triumph fo !" &c.

What is it but a more fanciful expanfion of the thought contained in the firft ftanza of the following epigram, though fomewhat differently clothed in the language of Dionyfius the Sophift ?

'Ειθ' ανεμος γενομην.

Oh that I were fome gentle air,
  That, when the heats of fummer glow,
And lay thy panting bofom bare,
  I might upon that bofom blow !

Oh that I were yon blufhing flow'r
  Which even now thy hands have preft,
To live, tho' but for one fhort hour,
  Within th' elyfium of thy breaft !

To have done, for the prefent, with inftances of refemblance, which are certainly not altogether fanciful, are we not ftrongly reminded of the tender morning-fcene between Romeo and his youthful bride by the following lines of Antipater Sidonius ?

Oh hateful bird of morn, whofe harfh alarms
Drive me thus early from Chryfilla's arms,
Forc'd from th' embrace, fo newly tried, to fly
With bitter foul to curs'd fociety.
Old Age has fprinkled Tithon's brows with fnow—
No more his veins in ruddy currents flow—
How cold his fenfe ! his wither'd heart how dead !
Who drives fo foon a goddefs from his bed.

I have already remarked on the ftriking fimilarity between our favourite fong, " Drink to me only with thine Eyes," and an epigram of Agathias, the tranflation of which was prefented in a former Number, and I pointed out the fource from whence the Englifh poem was probably derived. An idea very fimilar occurs in thefe few lines of Meleager's.

Το Σκυφος ηδε γεγηθε,

Bleft is the bowl—its fides declare
  Where lovely Lefbia's lips have been.
Oh might her foul be fatten'd there,
  And at one draught be fwallow'd in !

They all in fact allude to a piece of gallantry not unfrequently ufed among the Greeks, of which we find the following account in Achilles Tatius :

" When we were all affembled again at fupper, the cup-bearer furnifhed us with a new artifice of love ; for in pouring out wine to Leucippe and myfelf, he changed our cups ; and I, obferving that part of the brim where her lips had been, drank from the fame fide and pleafed myfelf with the image of a kifs ; which Leucippe feeing, did the fame ; and the kind cup-bearer frequently employing the fame ftratagem to favour us, we confumed the whole evening in pledging each other with thefe fanciful kiffes."

I have already faid enough of the high eftimation in which the amorous deity was held among the Greeks ; but he has not yet been reprefented in the honourable light in which he is held up to us by Euripides, as " The affociate of wifdom and the beftower of every virtue."

Τη Σοφια παρεδρυς 'Ερωτας
Παντοιας 'Αρετας ξυνεργυς.

Or by Plato,

Ο ποιων

'Ειρήνην μὲν Α'νθρώποις, πελάγει δε γαλήνην,
Νηνέμιην τ' Ανέμων, κοίτην τε ὕπνον τ' ενι κήδει.

He fets the mind of man at peace,
  He fmooths the billows of the main,
He bids the raging tempeft ceafe,
  And gives delicious reft to pain.

A certain independence and loftinefs of character has been often placed among the peculiar attributes of this paffion, which fo completely engroffes the foul as to leave no room for the indulgence of more fordid or ambitious purfuits.

Μη συγ' ἐπ' ἀλλοτρινς.

Deign not to fawn upon a pamper'd lord,
Nor yield thy honour for a coftly board.
Shame to the parafite who ftoops fo low
To low'r or brighten from his patron's brow.
Slave tho' I am, my fetters love beguiles—
I fmile or weep as Julia weeps or fmiles.

That love has been often the infpirer of generous and valiant actions muft certainly be admitted ; and inftances of this fact are not to be fought for only in the tales of chivalry. The ftory of Chelidonis, related by Plutarch, is a confirmation of the remark. This was a Lacedæmonian lady who had the misfortune to be married to a prince whom fhe defpifed, and to be violently attached to a lover whofe attractions are reprefented to have exceeded all others of his time, and whofe valour proved him worthy of being honoured by the fmiles of the fair. Cleonymus, her hufband, being banifhed the ftate in confequence of fome civil commotions, incited Pyrrhus king of Epirus to make war on his countrymen. The enemy was at the gates of Sparta, and Areus abfent with the beft part of his forces. In this extremity the city was defended againft the fierceft affaults of the Epirots by the courage of the Spartan women till the return of the abfent army. Still the victory

victory was doubtful, and the danger of Sparta imminent. It was then that the valour of the gallant Aerotatas displayed itself in actions that almost surpass belief. The last assault ended in the total discomfiture of the Epirots and of the unfortunate Cleonymus; and Aerotatas, as he was returning victorious from the place which he had signalized by his concluding exploits, was hailed by the acclamations of the people, "Now return and enjoy thy beautiful Chelidonis!"

This story has about it very much of the air of a Gothic fable. The discomfiture of the unfortunate husband, and the triumph of the successful lover, is exactly in the style of the Breton lays and the *fabliaux* of the Troubadours.* The whole adventure seems to belong rather to an Amadis de Gaul or a Lancelot du Lac than to an ancient Greek, and above all to a Spartan; and the recital of it, both for its sentiments and its morality, would have sounded better from the mouth of Guillaume de Lorris,† than from that of the grave and philosophic sage of Chæronea. But the Sparta of the age of Pyrrhus was no longer that of Lycurgus.—However in much earlier times we find that her ancient heroes sacrificed to Cupid before a battle. It may perhaps be too much to assert that this practice obtained in conformity with the maxim of Euripides which I have quoted, and that these honours were actually paid to love as the principle of generous and worthy actions; but the conjecture appears to me much more reasonable than the far-fetched construction of Athenæus, whose account of the fact and observation upon it are as follows:—"The Lacedæmonians, before they drew out their army in order of battle, sacrifice to love, because victory and safety consist in the friendly union of the soldiers." Would not Castor and Pollux have been more proper objects of worship, if that alone were the motive, than of the God of Love? But if the motive of the Lacedæmonians in this instance may be attended with some doubts, that of the Athenians cannot admit of any; who, in their Parthenon, placed the statue of Cupid next to that of their patron-goddess, and sacrificed to both jointly. This custom not only most forcibly illustrates the beautiful maxim of the poet, but evidently suggested it to him.

But he does not appear to have been always so honourably treated. If we are to believe Aristophon (Athenæus, lib. xiii.), we find that he was disgracefully ejected from the synod of the gods as a seditious turbulent demagogue, who loved to throw every thing into confusion, and that he then had his wings clipped, that he may never more be able to fly back to heaven, but be constrained to live among men, where he is still at liberty to do as much mischief as he pleases. Here he has ever since been the source of confusion and disorder of every kind. The unfortunate victim to his power must from that instant bid farewel to his reason and his judgment; he must not even preserve the slightest pretensions to sense or wit; and it was perhaps in allusion to the frame of mind to which it is absolutely necessary that he should be reduced, that the Grecian shepherd tore the garland from his head and fastened it at the door of his mistress, not so much for a present to her as for a propitiatory offering to the God of Love.

An alleviation to the amorous sorrows of a female mind is prettily offered in the following lines.

Τι ςυγνη; τι δε ταυτα κομης;

Why low'rs my lovely Caroline, and why
Those tresses torn, that river in thine eye?
I have a charm for bleeding hearts that mourn
Love's fickle wanderings, cold neglect, and scorn.
Oh vainly mute! those speaking eyes reveal
The pang that gloomy silence would conceal.

"Abraham Hoffmannus (says Burton) relates out of Plato how that Empedocles the philosopher was present at the cutting up of one that died for love. 'His heart was combust, his liver smoky, his lungs dried up, insomuch that he verily believed his soul was either sod or roasted through the vehemency of love's fire.' Which, belike, made a modern writer of amorous emblems express love's fury by a pot hanging over the fire, and Cupid blowing the coals."

That would form a good parallel to the history of Hannibal at Capua, which is related by Polybius of Antiochus Magnus, who, at the age of fifty-two years, having then two grand designs in contemplation (the restoration of liberty to the Greeks, and the abasement of the Roman power), suffered a whole winter to pass away while he lay in the embraces of a young

* See the "Lay of Sir Guglmer," and one or two others, in Mr. Way's Translations from Le Grand.

† The author of the "Roman de la Rose."

young and beautiful bride at Chalcis, in Eubœa, and then, being at acked unawares in the midst of his dissipation, suffered a total defeat, and was driven with his spouse into a wretched and ignominious exile.

Democritus condemned the passion of love, which he considered as a disease of the mind, and called it an epilepsy.—Hippocrates is said to have defined it by the same term. Yet Democritus himself must have been strangely troubled by that disease, if, as is said, in order to avoid the dangerous impressions which the sight of female charms made on his imagination, and which distracted his thoughts and interrupted his philosophy, he put out his own eyes. The reply of Aristotle to one who asked him "Why men love that which is beautiful?" is well known—"It is the question of a blind man."

A most elegant little poem on the influence of beauty, by the Irish bard Carolan, is preserved in Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry." It concludes thus (for the poet was, like Homer, blind):

"E'en he whose hapless eyes no ray
Admit from Beauty's cheering day,
Yet, though he cannot *see* the light,
He feels it warm, and knows it bright."

Venus was held by the ancients to be no less arbitrary in her proceedings on earth than her son. Instances of her revenge on those who were indiscreet enough to offend or to neglect her occur frequently in the Heathen mythology. On account of the wound she received from the impious hand of Diomede, his wife Ægialæa suddenly became the most abandoned of her sex. She punished Tyndarus, for omitting her in the sacrifices he offered to all the gods, by the adulteries and crimes of Helen and Clytæmnestra. Even the Muses, whose resistance of her charms is quite proverbial, were not safe from her vengeance. For when the unfortunate Clio remonstrated with the gay goddess on her intercourse with Adonis, she so inflamed her mind in return for her presumption, that she yielded to the advances of Pierus the son of Magnes, and became an unmarried mother. The epigram which I introduced in a former paper ('When Venus bade the Muses to obey," &c.) is not strictly just; and indeed Montaigne says he cannot imagine who could set the Muses at variance with Venus; "For I know no deities that tally better, or are more indebted to one another." And such is the strain of Bion.

Ται Μωισαι τον ἐρωτα τον ἀγριον ἃ φοβεονται.

Love is no terror to the Muse—
His path with soul-felt joy she treads;
But with abhorrence flies, and dreads,
When one, untun'd to love, pursues.

The swain who his love-tortur'd heart
Soothes with the sweetly pleasing lyre,
Soon draws the swift Piërian choir
To aid his strain, and crown his art.

When gods or heroes I would sing,
My faultering tongue obeys no more;
But when to love the song I pour,
Flows without check th' exhaustless spring.

I have mentioned an antique gem in which the goddess of beauty is represented holding a wreathe of roses in her hand, and have sufficiently illustrated it from several epigrams. In a Collection of Figured Gems published by Mr. Ogle, there are two preserved which represent her bathing and rising from the bath.—This subject was indeed equally common among their artists and poets. In warm countries the bath has been always held as one of the first luxuries of life, or rather it is in itself necessary to subsistence; and luxury, in the more refined ages of society, combined with it all the elegancies and delicacies of art. In Homer's Hymn to Venus the bath makes a very principal feature in the beautiful description he gives of her preparations for the meeting with Anchises. The Graces attend on her, anoint her with fragrant and immortal oil, and at last enfold her limbs in the loveliest robes ornamented with gold.—The same ceremony occurs in the Odyssey towards the conclusion of the Song of Demodocus. Hence the most beautiful and costly baths had frequently inscriptions upon them, alluding to the Goddess of Beauty.

Ἡ τοιον Κυθερειαν ὑδωρ τεκεν.

Or from this fount, a joyous birth,
The Queen of Beauty rose to earth,
Or heav'nly Venus, bathing, gave
Her own quintessence to the wave.

The following translation of an elegant thought of Marianus I have taken from the work above alluded to:

Ματέρα Κύπριν ἐλῦσεν Ερως.

As in this bath Love wash'd the Cyprian Dame,
His torch the water ting'd with subtle flame;
And while his busy hand his mother laves,
Ambrosial dews enrich the silver waves,
And all the undulating bason fill;
Such dews as her celestial limbs distil.
Hence how delicious float these tepid streams!
What rosy odours! what nectarean streams!
So pure the water, and so soft the air,
It seems as if the Goddess still were there.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *and* CAUTIONS *respecting* EMIGRATION *to* AMERICA.

[*Concluded from p. 3*13 *of our last Number.*]

NEXT to the staple article of food, Indian corn, we may rank rice.—That of the Carolinas is excellent, but its cultivation is dreadfully pernicious, as it is either planted in ridges, between the interstices of which water must be let in, and the cultivator must constantly wade through these little canals, half way up his leg in water, and the rest of his body exposed to the rays of the sun; or in swamps, where he is subject to the same inconveniences. Negroes alone do this office, and indeed it is the only employment whatever which a white man may not do in any part of the United States. Whether this single article be worth the burthen of so infamous a traffic as the slave-trade, will I believe admit of but one answer—No. The other articles, which are chiefly those of export, are tobacco, a very precarious crop, lumber, potash, turpentine, tar, pitch, indigo, and cotton. All these, except rice, are the natural productions of the country, and, as Buffon observes in his Natural History that "Every country, every degree of temperature, has its particular plants," nature appears to regard all exotics with the jealous eyes of a stepdame. Barley, for instance, does not thrive so well as wheat, oats no better than barley, but rye is good, though not in plentiful crops. Peaches are abundant in the southern states, but they are by no means equal in flavour to those of Europe, and will not pay either for hog-feeding as they fall to the ground, or for gathering to carry to the market, or to distil them into what is called peach-brandy. Therefore more of those orchards are grubbed up to raise Indian corn than there are new ones planted. Apples and pears are good: but as for garden-fruits, such as gooseberries, apricots, &c. they seldom come to perfection. Potatoes and turnips are good, but as they are only in demand for the table, and cattle prefer corn-blades to them, it will not answer to raise them in large quantities.

I have now run through the most considerable articles of the produce of the United States, and the European farmer will easily perceive that it is almost impossible, even if he can overcome his old habits and conform to the modes of the country, to grow rich by husbandry. I have never known a single instance of an English farmer who has succeeded, but many who have lost both their labour and money.

"After all, your readers may wish to be satisfied how it has happened that the population of the United States has always increased, and still continues to increase, in spite of all these disadvantages, and I shall endeavour to explain it to them.

There have always existed in human nature two opposite dispositions—a love of novelty, and an attachment to long-established customs. The latter is the effect of easy circumstances and of habit, or education, which forms habits. It is chiefly predominant in persons of moderate capacities, and settled and systematic principles. It binds men to a certain set of customs, which they derive as it were from inheritance, and incased in it as the silk-worm in a prison of its own formation, they are content to be regularly systematic, and, if I may be allowed the expression, mechanically happy. These are satisfied to remain on the spot where nature first cast them. The former is ingrafted on curiosity, which is inherent to every mind in a greater or less degree; it becomes the ruling passion of the ardent projector, and is the *ignis fatuus* which constantly allures and bewilders the imagination of the volatile and unsettled, who spend their time, like the Athenians, in inquiring after some "new thing."—This disposition makes the mind unstable, by leading it from certain enjoyments into the labyrinth of imaginary happiness, and when it is once launched into the boundless field of speculation, in its rapid search for new frivolities, and flight from one half-finished experiment to another, it leaves behind the sound maxims of reason and the sober dictates of truth. The latter of these habits forms what is called a roving disposition, and is one great cause of the perpetual influx of foreigners into the United States. Thousands have been allured thither by false statements and delusive hopes, and numbers have fled with the money of their creditors, or to avoid the punishment which the hand of the law was preparing to inflict on their crimes. Amongst these different classes of people it is natural to imagine that there must have been many who detested the restraints of civilized society, particularly the dishonest and evil-minded, to whom the unrestrained life of savages appears

pears delightful. Such are for the moſt, part the back-woodſmen* who fell the firſt trees and erect miſerable hovels ſcarcely fit to ſhelter cattle. They are in reality no better than the American aborigines whom they ſucceed either in manners or diſpoſition. They are too lazy to cultivate the land, and truſt chiefly to hunting for their ſubſiſtence. This vanguard is in a ſhort ſpace of time ſucceeded by a ſecond corps, of rather better morals; they purchaſe for a trifle the improvements of the firſt poſſeſſors, who again ruſh further into the woods, and recommence ſimilar operations. The ſecond party generally cultivate a ſmall portion of land, and build a better kind of ſhelter, denominated log-houſes from their ſubſtance of logs of wood, which they plaiſter with the ſtiffeſt ſoil they can find. The firſt difficulties of a ſettlement being thus overcome, a third corps arrives, and purchaſes of the ſecond, who purſue the ſteps of the firſt party. The laſt comers are commonly of induſtrious habits, and become ſtationary, although it is not unfrequent to find ſeven or eight different poſſeſſors who altogether will not hold the lands more than three or four years. When any one of ſettled and induſtrious habits becomes the proprietor, he begins to clear the land in earneſt, and when he has enough to ſubſiſt himſelf and his family, he begins to enlarge and improve or build a more commodious houſe. Theſe habitations, in their beſt ſtyle, are either log or framed houſes. The former are formed of logs of wood notched and joined at the corners; the interſtices are filled with moſs, ſtraw, or graſs, and plaiſtered with earth. The roof is generally of bark, but ſometimes of ſplit boards. The chimney, if there is any, is a pile of ſtones; if not, a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof to emit the ſmoke. Sometimes another hole is made in the ſide to admit light, which in inclement weather is cloſed by a ſhutter; at other times there are only two doors oppoſite to each other, of which the one to windward is kept ſhut, and the other left open to anſwer the purpoſe of a window. In every ſeaſon a conſtant fire muſt be kept, as the ſmoke is neceſſary to keep off thoſe ſwarms of moſquitoes and other inſects with which the woods abound; and the ſame precautions muſt alſo be taken to defend the cattle from them, as, ſmarting under the venom of thoſe inſects, they will diſappear in the foreſts and grow wild. A ſmouldering fire of green leaves and bruſhwood, which will cauſe a great ſmoke, is made near to and to the windward of the place where they are to remain during the night. Such are the aſyla of the ſecond or third parties, and nothing can be imagined more dreary. They are however more or leſs decent and capacious according to the taſte or moral diſpoſition of the inhabitant, and if he be indolent he is ſatisfied with the firſt rude eſſay; if he be induſtrious, ſo ſoon as he has cleared a ſufficient quantity of land he enlarges his hut, or erects another upon a more convenient ſpot. If he has money, and a ſtream on his land capable of working a ſaw-mill, he gets one built, and converts the trees which he daily fells into planks, and with theſe he covers the outſide of his houſe; the joints, rafters, and all the other parts of the ſkeleton are of tolerable carpenter's work; and this, when it is covered with ſhingles, conſtitutes what they call a framed houſe. They alſo add perhaps a barn, a ſtable, and cattle-pen. At the very firſt ſight of theſe habitations it is eaſy to judge of the different degrees of proſperity and induſtry of the proprietors of them. By theſe progreſſive ſteps the face of the country quickly changes, and cultivated fields ſucceed to uſeleſs foreſts.

The American, who knows not the enjoyments of the European farmer, and who only reads or hears repeated what their newſpapers teem with, of the ſuperior bleſſings which they enjoy over the inhabitants of every other country on the face of the globe, believes that independence and happineſs is not to be found elſewhere; he is ſatisfied with his ſituation, is habituated to the ſcourges of the climate and the drudgery of his labour. The European emigrant, on the contrary, who has witneſſed a different order of things, is a prey to chagrin, diſappointment, and deſpair; and either wanting courage or the money which he has waſted in unprofitable ſpeculation to carry him back to his native land, he vegetates where his folly, credulity, or avarice, had placed him, and wears out a reſtleſs life. His children, however, if born in the country, or brought thither at a tender age, have all the advantages of not knowing that there is another and a better country on this globe, are reconciled to their fate and ſeek no farther.—One generation ſuffices to convert the European into the American, with all his habits, cuſtoms, and predilections.

* Volney and Weld corroborate this ſtatement in the fulleſt and moſt explicit manner.

Theſe,

These, except by the natural means of generation, are the principal causes of the increase of population and cultivation in the United States, and they will continue to increase in spite of all these disadvantages; for if the wandering Arabs, in their love of independence and boundless liberty, are contented with a desert without verdure or water, and plains of arid sand where no cooling shade invites the parched, panting, and almost suffocated traveller, we need not wonder that people of a similar disposition are to be found who can be enamoured with a country which, though very far from being the paradise of the world, is as much superior to the deserts of Arabia as the south of England is to the rugged, dreary, and bleak, northernmost parts of Scotland.

BEACON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE kind and size of threshing machine alluded to by your Correspondent Mr. Moggridge in your Magazine for September, is made in this town and neighbourhood at the price he quotes by several mechanics. They are not the original inventors, but have improved upon the plan of Mr. Meikle's patent (now expired), and are found to answer the desired purpose. The iron and brass work is manufactured at the foundery of Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co., Hull

I do not coincide in opinion with Mr. M., that the machine wanted should be cheap. I do not mean it should be overcharged; but it is too often found that cheap things at first turn out dear in the end, particularly in machinery. The threshing of corn requires a strong power, which cannot be applied by a weak man or a weak machine. The latter are continually failing, and need repairs or alterations. I know some farmers, who have had such, that turned them out with disgust, and procured others larger and stronger, that prove durable, do their work in a much superior style, and want no repair, excepting from accident or wear. Several have rakes or straw-shakers, fans or winnowers, mill-stones, &c., attached, which answer well.

The information I have from makers and users of threshing-machines correspond with what I above state; and from authentic sources I am enabled to draw the following conclusions, viz, that slight-made ones, price twenty to forty guineas each, are incompetent to their work, and perpetually out of repair, consequently not approved; the kind at fifty guineas answer better, and in general are approved; but those at sixty guineas to one hundred guineas or upwards are greatly superior from their stability, and give entire satisfaction.

If Mr. Moggridge or others of your agricultural correspondents wish more minute particulars, they will receive answers to their inquiries by addressing Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co.

I am, Sir, &c.

Cannon-place, Hull, JOHN TODD.
7th Sept. 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* GRECIAN ORATOR ISOCRATES. *By the* ABBE ARNAUD.

ISOCRATES was born at Athens in the 86th Olympiad, five years before the Peloponnesian war. At an early age he began to study philosophy and rhetoric under Gorgias, Prodicus, and Tiseas, whose doctrines and eloquence about this period astonished all Greece. It is affirmed that he also was a disciple of the celebrated orator Theramenes, whom the Thirty Tyrants caused to be put to death because he favoured the popular cause.—He passionately loved glory; and the desire of distinguishing himself, and of bearing a part in the public administration, animated all his proceedings. In order to this end, besides possessing information and a turn for business, it was necessary to excel in eloquence; but nature having denied him both voice and self-command, without which it is impossible to sway the multitude, he directed his efforts to composition. In the first place, he proposed to give to eloquence more of force and majesty, by breaking down the trammels which a contracted and ridiculous philosophy had thrown around it. He abandoned those vain subtilties in which the sophists lost themselves, as well as those sublime obscurities in which they were so fond of being enveloped. He confined himself to interesting questions, such as appeared to him calculated to render his country happy and his fellow-citizens virtuous. His talents corresponded with the grandeur of his views. Youth flocked from all parts to be his pupils, and to form themselves on his lessons. Some of them afterwards became orators, some great statesmen, and others polished and profound historians. He died loaded with

with glory and wealth at the age of ninety years, a few days previous to the battle of Chæronea.

In the orations of Isocrates every word has its place; his diction is pure; and no obscure or obsolete phrase disfigures his style; but it is seldom lively, rapid, and vehement; it is various and splendid, but hardly ever simple and natural. Whatever obstructs a smooth pronunciation, Isocrates rejects; he studies above all to measure and round his periods, and to give them a cadence like that of verse. All his discourses are delightful to peruse, and well adapted for panegyric, but are unfit for the turbulent proceedings of the bar, and the tumult attending popular harangues. The tribune and the bar require vehemence and passion, which do not comport with nicely-measured periods.

All is systematic in the style of Isocrates; words answer to words, members to members, and phrases to phrases; we even meet with chiming terminations.—This artificialness, if too frequent and too manifest, offends the ear, and obscures the sense.

Magnificence of style, according to Theophrastus, is derived from three sources; choice of words, the happy arrangement of them, and the imagery which enlivens the whole. Isocrates chose well his words, but there is too much affectation in his arrangement; his figures are either too far-fetched, or discordant, or extravagant, so that he becomes cold and *mannered*; besides, in order the better to tune his style, and frame his periods with nicety, he makes use of inefficient words, and unnecessarily lengthens out his discourses.

We are far from asserting that these faults deform all his writings; his composition is sometimes simple and natural; he properly separates its members, and disposes of them neatly; but in general he is too much the slave of full and rounded periods; and the elegance which he affects too often degenerates into redundancy. In fine, if the style of Isocrates be wanting in the natural and the simple, it must be owned that it displays magnificence and grandeur; its construction is sublime, and of a character almost more than human. We may compare his manner to that of Phidias, whose chissel sent forth heroic and divine forms of such superior dignity.

With respect to invention and disposition, Isocrates excels in both; he varies his subject with admirable art, and guards against languor by an infinity of episodes, all naturally introduced. But what renders him for ever deserving of praise is the choice of his subjects, always noble, always grand, always directed to the public good. He did not propose merely to embellish the art of speech, but he was desirous to complete the mind, to teach his disciples to govern their families and their country.

All his discourses inculcate virtuous and patriotic sentiments. While speaking respecting those of his ancestors who broke the chains of Greece, he does not confine himself to admire their force and courage, but dwells particularly on the elevation of their minds, the purity of their sentiments, their ardent thirst for glory, and at the same time their extraordinary moderation. They uniformly sacrificed their own interests to the public weal. According to them happiness consisted not in opulence, but in the consciousness of having performed virtuous actions. In their opinion they left their children ample wealth if they bequeathed to them the esteem and consideration of the public; an honourable death appeared in their eyes preferable to an inglorious obscurity. Instead of extending and multiplying the laws, they were constantly on the watch least any citizen might deviate from the institutions of their ancestors.—They seemed to vie with each other who should render the greatest service to his country. It was by conferring favours, and not by the terror of their arms, that they retained their allies. Friends of virtue, their word was held more inviolable than the most sacred oaths at the present day. Firm and uniform in their conduct, they fulfilled their engagements with greater regularity than if they had been compelled to perform them. Compassionate and humane, they treated the weak as if they wished that those who were stronger than themselves might treat them in like manner. In short, while strongly devoted to the government under which they lived, they never ceased to regard all Greece as their common country.

"The duty of a general, so powerful as yourself (said he, addressing himself to Philip), ought to be directed to heal, and not to foment disputes; renounce a conduct which is unworthy of a great mind; aggrandize Greece, instead of endeavouring to divide it; assume magnanimity to undertake enterprizes, which, if successful, must exalt you above the most renowned generals, and, if unsuccessful, must secure for you the good opinion of all Greece;

Greece; a glory infinitely furpaffing that of men who fack cities and fubjugate empires."

In his orations he refolutely enters into a difputation refpecting the form of the government; he defires the Athenians to recollect the inftitutions of Solon and Clifthenes. "According to thefe legiflators (obferved he), liberty confifts in the execution of the laws, and not in holding up magiftrates to contempt. They entrufted not any of the employments in the ftate to unprincipled, but to virtuous characters, being aware that the citizens in general would model their conduct by that of its chiefs. None of your anceftors (continued he) ever enriched themfelves by the fpoliation of the public purfe; they chofe rather to facrifice their own patrimony to the general good of the republic. Their efforts were directed not fo much to punifh, as, by the employment of wife meafures, to prevent the commiffion of crimes. They believed that fupreme authority belongs only to the ftate, and that nothing prohibited by the laws ought to be tolerated in private individuals."

How great is the addrefs which he employs in his Oration to the Lacedemonians, to animate their courage, and to exhort them to reject the infolent demands of the Thebans! After analyzing the principal difcourfes of Ifocrates, Dionyfius Halicarnaffenfis confiders the elocution of this celebrated orator, and informs us Philonicus compared him to a painter who in his pictures gave to the figures the fame attitudes and the fame drapery. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANIMALS *found in* NORFOLK.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *p.* 128.]

THE WAXEN CHATTERER.

THIS very beautiful, and now uncommon bird, with fine cinnabar tips to the fecondary feathers of its wings, was not unfrequently feen by Sir Thomas Browne.

THE CROSSBILL.

"The loxius, or *curvirofira*, is a bird a little bigger than a thrufh, of fine colours, and has a pretty note. It differs from other birds, in having the upper and lower mandibles of its bill to crofs each other. It is migratory, and arrives about the beginning of fummer. It is eafily tamed, and is fometimes kept in cages; but I have never known them to outlive the winter."

Obf.—One would fcarcely fuppofe that Sir Thomas Browne had ever feen the crofsbill himfelf, fince the colours of its plumage are by no means to be confidered as fine or brilliant; and in its fize, fo far from equalling the thrufh, it is fcarcely bigger than a lark.

THE GOLDFINCH.

Sir Thomas Browne calls this bird a fool's-coat, or draw-water. The former name is derived from the variety of its colours, and the latter from the office that it is frequently taught to perform, of drawing up (by means of a little chain and cup) the water that is given for it to drink. He fays that goldfinches were often caught in cages in the gardens near Norwich.

THE WHEATEAR.

"*Avis trogloditica*, or chock, is a fmall bird of a mixed black and white colour. Thefe birds breed in rabbet-burrows, and the warrens are full of them from April to September, at which time they leave the country. They are caught with a hobby and a net, and are accounted excellent eating."

THE GOAT-SUCKER.

"The dorhawke, or *caprimulgus*, is a kind of *accipiter mufcarius*, and has its name from the circumftance of its feeding on flies, and dors or beetles. It breeds with us, and lays a very handfome fpotted egg. Although I have opened many of thefe birds, I could never find any thing confiderable in their maws."

THE BUSTARD.

"*Biftardas*, or buftards, are not unfrequent in the open part of the county.—This is a very large bird, and is remarkable for the ftrength of its breaft-bone, and for its fhort heel. It lays two eggs, which are much bigger than thofe of a turkey. It is accounted a dainty difh."

Obf.—The buftards are at this time all extirpated out of Norfolk; and the very few which are now to be found in this kingdom are entirely confined to Salifbury Plain.

THE BLACK AND RED GAME.

"The heath-poult, which is common in the North, is unknown here; as is alfo the groufe. I have however heard of fome being feen about Lynn."

THE PARTRIDGE AND QUAIL.

"There are here great ftore of partridges, and no fmall number of quails."

THE CORNCRAKE.

"We have the *ralla*, or rayle, which is accounted an excellent difh."

THE SPOONBILL.

"The *platen*, or fhovelard, which builds on the tops of high trees, is known in

in this county. Thefe birds formerly built in the heronry at Claxton and Needham; and they are yet found at Trimley, in Suffolk. They are migratory, and arrive in March. The fowlers fhoot them, not for food, but on account of their fingular and beautiful appearance."

Obf.—Thefe birds are at prefent but rare vifitants in this country. Mr. Pennant has placed them in the Appendix to his Britifh Zoology, from the circumftance of a fingle flock of them having migrated into the marfhes near Yarmouth in April 1774. A fingle fpoonbill was fhot about ten years ago on the Hampfhire coaft.

THE CRANE.

"Cranes are often feen here in hard winters, efpecially about the champain and open parts of the country. It feems that they were formerly more plentiful, for in a bill of fare of an entertainment given by the Mayor of Norwich to the Duke of Norfolk, there are fix cranes mentioned as forming one difh."

Obf.—The weight of a crane being in general fomewhat more than ten pounds, the difh muft have been a tolerably large one. This bird is now become fo very uncommon in this country, that at prefent it can fcarcely be confidered as an Englifh fpecies.

THE WHITE STORK.

Sir Thomas Browne informs us that he has feen thefe birds in the fens of Norfolk, and that fome had been fhot in the marfhes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth. He once faw a pair in a marfh about eight miles below Norwich, and afterwards another which was fhot, and the fkin of which he had ftuffed.

Obf.—This is at prefent fo extremely rare a bird in England (though common enough in moft parts of Holland), that Mr. Pennant has altogether omitted it in his Britifh Zoology. It was however entitled to a place in that work as well as the fpoonbill and the crane, for Wallis informs us that a fingle ftork was killed in Northumberland in the year 1766.

THE HERON.

"The great number of rivers, ftreams, &c., make herons to abound in Norfolk. The young birds are efteemed a feftival-difh, and are much fought after by fome palates."

THE BITTERN.

"The *botaurus*, or bitour, is alfo common, and it is efteemed a ftill better difh. I found a frog in the belly of one of thefe birds even in a hard-froft, at Chriftmas.—I kept a bitour in my garden for two years, feeding it with fifh, mice, and frogs, or in defect of fuch food, with fparrows and other fmall birds."

THE GODWIT.

"The yarwhelp, fo named from its note, is efteemed a dainty difh, and, for its fize, fells at a very high price. It is taken chiefly in Marfh-land, though other parts are not without it."

Obf.—The writer of this account has mentioned the yarwhelp and godwit as being two different birds, a miftake that has doubtlefs arifen from its chiefly frequenting the marfhes and fens during the fummer, and falt-marfhes and the fea-fhores throughout the winter.

THE REDSHANK.

"The *erythropus*, or redfhank, is a common bird in the marfhes. It is frequently eaten, but is in no great efteem for the table."

"The CURLEW is frequent about the fea-coaft."

THE KNOT.

"Gnats, or knots, are fmall birds that are caught with nets. When fed with corn they become exceffively fat; and if there is a lighted candle in the room they will feed both in the day and night.—When they have attained their greateft fatnefs they begin to grow lean, and they ought then to be killed as foon as poffible, otherwife they will decline very confiderably."

"The LAPWING, or *vanellus*, is common on all the heaths."

THE RUFF.

"*Anas pugnax*, or ruff. This is a marfh-bird that varies very greatly in its colours, no two individuals being found alike in this refpect. The female, which has no ruff about the neck, and is called a *keeve*, is fmaller than the male, and is very feldom to be feen. The birds are almoft all cocks, and when put together they fight and deftroy each other. They prepare themfelves to fight in the fame manner as game-cocks, though they feem to have no weapon of offence except their bill. They lofe their ruffs towards the end of autumn or the beginning of winter, as I have obferved, by keeping them in a garden from May till the enfuing fpring. I have feen thefe birds in confiderable numbers in the marfhes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth."

THE DOTTEREL.

"The *morinellus*, or dotterel, is found about Thetford, and in the open country. It comes in September and March, but does not ftay long. It is confidered as excellent eating."

THE KING-DOTTEREL.

"There is alſo a fen-dotterel, ſomewhat leſs, but better coloured than the former."

THE STONE-CURLEW.

(*Charadrius oedicnemus of Linnæus.*)

"There is likewiſe a tall and handſome bird, remarkably eyed, and with a bill not above two inches long, commonly called a ſtone-curlew. It breeds about Thetford, amongſt the ſtones and ſhingles in rivers."

Obſ.—This bird is ſo common in ſeveral parts of the county as to have the local name of Norfolk plover.

THE AVOSET.

"*Avoſeta*, called a ſkooping-horne, is a tall black and white bird with a bill ſemicircularly bent upwards, ſo that it is not eaſy to conceive how it can feed. It is a ſummer bird, and not unfrequent in marſh-land."

Obſ.—The avoſets are ſuppoſed to feed on worms and the *larvæ* of inſects, which they ſcoop with their bills out of the ſoft marſhy ground.

THE OYSTER-CATCHER.

"There is alſo in this county the *pica marina*, or ſea-pie."

THE COMMON COOT.

"*Fulicas*, *cottas*, or coots, are frequently to be obſerved in very great flocks on the broad waters. On the appearance of a kite or buzzard, I have ſeen them unite from all parts of the ſhore in immenſe numbers. If the kite ſtoops near them, they will fling up ſuch a flaſh of water with their wings as to endanger that bird of prey; and they thus eſcape him. The coots make an excellent defence round their neſts againſt the ſame birds, by bending and twining the ruſhes and reeds ſo above that they cannot poſſibly ſtoop at or injure the young ones."

THE WATER-HEN AND WATER-RAIL.

"We have the *gallinula aquatica*, or moor-hens, and the *ralla aquatica*, or water-rail.

THE WILD-SWAN.

"In hard winters the elkes, a kind of wild-ſwans, are ſeen in no ſmall number. It is remarkable in theſe birds that they have a ſtrange recurvation of the windpipe through the *ſternum*. The ſame is alſo obſervable in the cranes. It is probable that they come from great diſtances, for all the Northern travellers have obſerved them in the remoteſt parts. Like divers, and ſome others of the Northern birds, if the winter be mild, they uſually come no further ſouth than Scotland: if very hard, they proceed onwards till they arrive in a country ſufficiently warm."

THE BERNACLE-GOOSE, BRENT-GOOSE, AND SHIELDRAKE.

"Bernacles, and brents or branta, are common; as are likewiſe ſheldrakes of Sheledmens, Jonſtoni. The latter breed in rabbet-burrows about Norrold and other places."

THE SHOVELER, THE PINTAIL, AND GARGANEY.

"*Anas platyrinchos*, a kind of duck with a remarkably broad bill; the ſea-pheaſant, which holds ſome reſemblance in the feathers of its tail to that bird; and the teal, or the *querquedula*, are not uncommon in Norfolk."

"The WILD-GOOSE, and GOOSANDER, or *merganſer*, are found in this county."

THE DUN-DIVER?

"We have the *mergus ſerratus*, or ſaw-billed diver, which is bigger and longer than a duck, and is diſtinguiſhed from other divers by a remarkably ſawed bill to retain its ſlippery prey. This conſiſts principally of eels, of which ſome are generally to be found in their bellies.

THE SMEW.

"We have many ſorts of wild-ducks, which paſs under names well known to the fowlers, though of no great ſignification, as ſmews, wigeons, arts, cinkers, &c. In few counties are water-fowl more abundant than in Norfolk, owing chiefly to the marſhy nature of the country, and the great number of decoys, eſpecially betwixt Norwich and the ſea."

THE PUFFIN.

"*Anas arctica*, *Cluſii*, is the ſame bird that in Norfolk is called a puffin. It is common about Angleſea, in Wales, and is ſometimes taken on the Norfolk ſeas.—The bill is remarkable: it differs from that of a duck in being formed not horizontally, but vertically, for the purpoſe of feeding in clefts of rocks or ſhell-fiſh, &c."

THE SHEARWATER.

"A ſea-fowl called ſhearwater, ſomewhat billed like a cormorant, but much ſmaller, is a ſtrong and fierce bird that hovers about ſhips when the ſailors cleanſe their fiſh, &c. I kept two of them for ſix weeks, cramming them during that time with fiſh, which they would not feed on of themſelves. I have been told by ſeamen that they had kept theſe birds for three weeks without giving them any food whatever. I afterwards kept one of them without food for ſixteen days."

THE GANNET.

"One of thoſe large white and ſtrong-billed birds called gannets I met with that had been killed by a greyhound near Swaffham.

Swaffham: I ſaw another in the marſh-land which fought and would not be forced to take wing; and a third which had been entangled in a herring-net, and was taken alive. The latter was kept for a while, and was fed with herrings."

THE SHAG.

"Cormorants build at Needham upon trees, and from that place King Charles I. was always ſupplied with theſe birds."

THE CORVORANT.

"Beſides the above, there are the rock-cormorants, which breed on rocks on the Northern counties, and come here in winter. They differ from thoſe in their greater ſize, and in having the under parts of their wings whitiſh."

Obſ.—Sir Thomas Browne has evidently given the name of cormorant to the ſhag by miſtake; for the true cormorant (*corvorant* of Pennant and Latham, and *pelecanus carbo* of Linnæus) always builds its neſt on rocks, and never in trees. The two birds are very generally confounded by the country-people.

THE PELECAN.

"An *onocrotalus*, or pelecan, was ſhot on Horſey-fen on the twenty-ſecond day of May, 1663, which I had ſtuffed. It was three yards and a half in the extent of its wings, and its chowle and beak anſwered the uſual deſcription. The extremities of the wings were of a deep brown colour, and the reſt of the body was white. This was a fowl which no perſon could remember having before ſeen upon this coaſt. About the ſame time I heard that one of the King's pelicans was loſt from St. James's. Perhaps this was the ſame."

Obſ.—There can be little doubt but that the pelican here deſcribed was either this or ſome other that had eſcaped from its confinement, ſince theſe birds are ſeldom heard of as flying at large in any part of Europe.

THE NORTHERN DIVER.

"We have the bird ſpotted like a ſtarling, which Cluſius calls *mergus major Farrenſis*, from its being very common about the Ferro Iſlands."

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE.

"The *mergus acutiroſtris ſpecioſus*, or loone. Theſe are handſome creſted birds, with divided fin-like feet, which are ſituated very backward. There is a peculiar formation in their leg-bone, which has a long and ſharp proceſs extending above the thigh-bone. They appear about the month of April, and breed on the broad waters. Their neſt is formed of weeds, &c., that float on the water, ſo that their eggs are ſeldom dry whilſt they are ſat on."

THE LITTLE GREBE.

"The *mergus minor*, ſmall diver, or dab-chick, is found in the rivers and broad waters."

THE SKUA GULL.

"In hard winters I have ſeen that large and ſtrong-billed bird which Cluſius deſcribes by the name of *ſkua Hoyeri*, as ſent to him from the Ferro Iſlands. One of two that were feeding on a dead horſe, was ſhot at Hickling."

THE HERRING-GULL?

"Among many ſorts of *lari*, ſea-mews, and cobs, the *larus major* is ſeen in great abundance about Yarmouth during the herring-ſeaſon."

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL.

"The *Larus alba*, or pults, are in ſuch plenty about Horſey, that they are ſometimes brought in carts to Norwich, and ſold at very low prices. Great flocks of them breed about Scoalton Mere, from whence they are often ſent to London.—The country-people uſe the eggs of theſe birds in puddings and otherwiſe."

THE GREATER FERN.

"The *hirundo marina*, or ſea-ſwallow, is a neat white and fork-tailed bird, but much larger than a ſwallow."

The following birds I am not able to aſcertain, and ſhall be very glad if any of your Correſpondents can inform me what they are.

"The MAY CHITT, a ſmall dark grey bird, a little bigger than a ſtint. It comes in great plenty into marſh-lands in May, and ſtays about a month, ſeldom remaining beyond ſix weeks. It is fatter than almoſt any other bird of its ſize, and is accounted to be excellent eating.

"Another ſmall bird, ſomewhat bigger than a ſtint, called a *churre*, which is frequently taken amongſt them.

"RINGLESTONES, a ſmall white and black bird, like a wagtail, and which ſeems to be ſome kind of *motacilla marina*. Theſe are common about the ſands at Yarmouth. They lay their eggs in the ſand and ſhingle; and, as the eryngo diggers tell me, they do not ſit on them flat, but upright, like eggs in ſalt.

"We have a great variety of FINCHES, and other ſmall birds, of which one is very ſmall, called a whinne-bird. It is marked with fine yellow ſpots, and is leſs than a wren—[This cannot be the yellow wren?]. There is alſo a ſmall bird called a chipper, ſomewhat reſembling the former, which comes in the ſpring, and feeds on the

firſt

first buddings of the birches, and other early trees.

"*Mergus acutirostris cinereus*, which seems to be different from the former"—(viz. the great crested grebe).

"Several sorts of DIVING-FOWL, as *mustela fusca* and *mustela variegata*, so called from the resemblance they have to the head of a weesel."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Magazine for August last, page 91, I see recommended a mode of taking honey and wax without destroying the bees. Having for near thirty years paid attention to the subject of the apiary, and been long in a situation which has enabled me to be tolerably acquainted with the different methods of managing these insects, I trust you will give my remarks on the above paper a place in your publication, for the use of my fellow-countrymen, who may be in danger of adopting the mode it recommends, to their own loss and the injury of their bees.

The author of the recommendation perhaps supposes that the mode is new, and does not know that it has been and is practised in different parts of England; for instance, by Heath, of Totness; Sidserf, of Mendip; and others, too numerous to mention. The latter, who is very skilful, and has published a Treatise on Bees, has acknowledged to me, that though his plan of driving the bees to an empty hive sometimes answers well, it is often attended, even when done with great caution by himself, with the loss of the whole colony.

The plan you recommend from the French priest may in general succeed in the south of France and other countries abounding in early and late blossoms, and especially when the colonies, after deprivation, are removed to later pasture.—Hives that have in winter a great superfluity of honey may be treated in the manner you prescribe, and do well in a late situation, where the flowers open about midsummer; but in still later situations, amongst heath, whose blossom is seldom open before Lammas, they will die of want in a few weeks after the operation. In short, no particular week in the year can suit all the variety of situations in this kingdom.

Besides, the seasons are so various, that no good apiarian will presume to say, at what particular week we should proceed to do as you direct, until the honey season commences. No Cornish chronicler can at present say at what time it shall take place next year in any particular district, even though he were assisted by the superior knowledge of his priest. The heath on the vast forest of Dartmoor was not generally in blossom in the year 1799 until the middle of October, though it commonly opens ten weeks before that time.—Say no more, then, of "the week preceding midsummer-day" as the only time for deprivation. In that week this year hundreds of colonies died of want, and most of the stocks were in danger. Where then would have been the advantage of taking combs without honey in them? Will you say that your readers who act in this manner are men "of humanity and good sense," or that they "will find their reward in the increase of their stock and their valuable produce."

Sir, the plan you recommend is inhumane and cruel. According to it, the poor bees must be driven from their scanty treasure, at a time (a fixed time, I observe) when they have but little to gather, and often no honey. They must also leave their brood behind, in every state, from the new-laid egg to the bee which is in the act of bursting its cerement, but not able to use its wings. Six thousand such creatures, at the dawn of their existence, are forsaken by their parents, forced by terror to take shelter in an empty house, where they have every thing to do, and death to apprehend; and the thousands left behind have not, for want of nurture, been permitted to answer the purpose of their existence! I see you shudder at the idea; humanity obliges you to do it; but what I have stated to you is a fact, though you may not hitherto have known it: and before those that are driven can have another such brood, a month must pass, though the season be favourable.—See, then, your gain; you have lost the labour of all the bees for nearly a month, and of six thousand for ever. And are you "rewarded in the increase of your stock?" No; amongst those you have deprived of existence in embryo, you have probably destroyed two queens, nearly ready to quit their cells, which would soon have accompanied two swarms, and bred for you sixty thousand bees before the beginning of November. In taking combs, therefore, be careful that you remove no queen's cell that is not already open.

But, Sir, I do not in general blame the deprivation of common hives, provided it be

be done so as not to endanger the stock. I have not, indeed, for reasons which are now no more, pointed out the way of doing it in the General Apiarian, the second edition of which may be had of Cadell and Davies. Common hives may certainly be deprived with advantage, when the hives recommended in that book cannot be obtained. But then you must not take brood-combs, and never take empty combs. To take the last is wanton, and to take the first destroys or makes a chasm in the succession. You must also leave honey for the bees; that is, you must leave all that is contained in the tops of the breeding-combs, which are generally in the centre; and if you deprive in September or October, you should leave as much as will make the hive twenty-four pounds after deprivation. The man who does this will have what is taken; say, from a rich stock, sixteen pounds, for his trouble, and will not endanger the existence of the bees. As few are acquainted with any good method of doing it, I will here present the reader with my own.

I tack the side of a table cloth or sheet to a common empty hive, nearly around (when I have no proper receiver at hand), and place the crown of this hive in a peck on the ground, near the stock to be deprived (which is generally loosened from the stool the preceding evening), and spread the remainder of the cloth on the ground. I then gently take up the stock, and place the edges on those of the empty one or receiver, and immediately lift up the cloth, so as completely to surround the whole and confine the bees in the hives, and carry the whole into a shade or room at some distance. There, assisted by another, I invert the hives, so that the receiver be up, and the crown of the common hive, containing the treasure, be in the pack below. Then, after drumming gently the common hive for about fifteen minutes, I find the bees have either ascended into the receiver, or have been so terrified as not to give me much trouble.—I then move the receiver into another cloth, to confine the bees that are in it, while I take out of the hive such combs, and such a quantity of them, as I have already described, for use.—Finally, I place the receiver, as before, on the hive, and convey them near the stool, and, after beating the bees from the receiver into the hive containing breeding-combs, I quickly place it on the stand as before. This, and not yours, is the way to take the honey without destroying the bees.

But if the operator be not accustomed to escape their stings in experiments on these insects, I would earnestly recommend his obtaining the veil and gloves described in the General Apiarian.

I deprive at an hour of the day most convenient to myself, and at any time of the year, when not too cold for the bees that are out to return to the hive.

You will doubtless join with me in lamenting that the recommendations of "priests" and travellers of no experience, whose theories please the reader, are frequently more attended to than the instructions of real practitioners.

I am, Sir, &c.

Moreton, near Exeter, J. ISAAC.
Nov. 1, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING long suspected that those emigrants to the United States who do not mean to confine their views to commerce very much erred in settling in the Atlantic States, I was desirous of seeing the country west of the Alleghany mountains, that from actual observation I might be able to appreciate the relative advantages of the great divisions (east and west) of our Union. With this view I accepted an offer made me by a member of the Administration of the United States, who is not only deservedly high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, but esteemed and beloved wherever known, of accompanying him to an Indian treaty, to be held early in June at the city of Cleveland, situate at the mouth of the Cuyahaga River, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, in the county of Trumbull, and in the state of Ohio. To this journey I was the more especially stimulated, as it would give me a very fair opportunity of investigating the county of Trumbull, a county whose intrinsic riches have been so loudly praised, as to create very considerable curiosity in the public mind of this country.

I left my home at Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the 19th of April, slept at my friend's house in the city of Washington that evening, and at three o'clock on the following morning quitted the seat of the General Government of the United States in the mail-stage, which passes through Frederic-Town in Maryland, Chambersburgh in Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh in that state, the distance from the city of Washington to Pittsburg being about 250 miles, and the stage-fare six dollars;

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh is 300 miles from Philadelphia, and from that city the fare is twenty dollars.

It may not be amiss to observe, that different authors have exhibited very different views of the United States. Brissot saw every thing with the determined eye of a democratic prejudice. Imlay has been accused of depicting a paradise, when he should have described a country; nor have writers been wanting, who, actuated by attachment to monarchical principles, have viewed with equal horror and disgust every principle, production, and climate, of republican America. Nor can it be denied that a late celebrated French writer, soured by personal incivilities, and perhaps repenting of former political crimes and heresies, has added one more to the number of those who have done injustice to this country by their descriptions. Two writers must, however, be exempted from either charge. Thomas (now Judge) Cooper's "Facts relative to the United States," published, I believe, in 1794, and the "Letters" of Mr. Toulmin, Secretary of State for the state of Kentucky, published in the Monthly Magazine, are equally creditable to the veracity and judgment of those gentlemen. I mean not, however, to assert, that the other writers have intentionally erred. The observations of all men are limited, and the traveller is, of all others, most apt to be deceived. In passing hastily through any country, he possesses but little opportunity of appreciating character, and thereby judging of the verity of the narrative he hears. His mind is frequently soured by little disappointments and perplexities, and his eye, its faithful pencil as well as mirror, depicts in such deformity and error, that, differently circumstanced, he would not himself again recognize the scenery he has purchased.

To those accustomed to travel in so elegant a vehicle as an English mail coach, an American stage must appear a wretched conveyance. It is a carriage similar to those often used for carrying wild-beasts in the country-parts of England, and passengers from Gravesend to London.—It has five rows of seats, including the driver's, and those it conveys are guarded against cold, snow, and rain, by leather curtains, which button to the body of the carriage, but which are often torn, and always, in consequence of distension, loose, and consequently admit a great deal of air. The baggage of all the passengers is crammed into the coach; and not unfrequently three passengers are impacted upon each seat. In the winter some stages accommodate their passengers with a blanket, which lines the coach, and is very comfortable. This, however, is not always the case; and in the summer, when it is necessary to ride with the curtains up, the passengers are exposed to clouds of dust, a burning sun, and sultry winds. Such carriages are, however, unavoidable in the present state of our roads, which are frequently overshadowed by the projecting limbs of large trees. Good roads may certainly be classed among the elegancies of life, consequently must be among the later improvements of a new country. The spirit of patriotism which now animates our citizens, and which has been so strongly invigorated by the present excellent administration of the United States, bids fair speedily to render our public roads as good as those of any other nation; indeed it is said that many in and north of Pennsylvania are already so; and many turnpikes are now making in all parts of the Union, and more contemplated. Good roads necessarily produce convenient carriages; nor can any thing tend to produce these desirable ends more than the establishment of public mail-stages.—Like cause and effect reciprocally acting upon each other, public carriages and public roads operate a mutual amelioration. On this account great praise is due to the present director of the post-office establishment of the United States (Gideon Granger, Esq.) for the pains he has taken to extend the benefits of mail-carriage. During his short administration, without adding one cent to the public burthens, this additional security has been given to about six thousand miles of road, the mails of the United States being now carried in coaches through an extent of fifteen thousand miles, viz. from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, to New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, and from the seat of government to Pittsburgh, besides a variety of ramifying branches to towns of lesser importance.—It is now in contemplation to extend the line of mail-coaches from Pittsburgh through the county of Trumbull to Detroit, the seat of government for the new territory of Michigan, as well as to Lexington in Kentucky. In which case the citizens of the United States will possess a length of safe communication, which, even were we disposed to admit the Roman

man posts to have been a public accommodation, Imperial Rome herself could never equal.

The great distinguishing characteristic of the United States is the immensity, the apparently interminability of the forests. Every thing, whether houses, fields, or cities, are insulated by surrounding woods. The destroying axe of fast-increasing millions is however rapidly opening the country. The effect this may have on our autumnal diseases I shall not attempt to suggest; it may not however be improper to remark, that so immense a quantity of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, evolving carbonic gas, cannot fail to produce very beneficial effects. This gas being, as is well known, irrespirable, and heavier than atmospheric air, rolls from the higher to the lower country, combines with the hydrogene, also an irrespirable air, which is emitted by the marshes, and elevated by the heat of a burning sun, is absorbed by the lungs, and may possibly be productive of our bilious intermittent and remittent fevers. The great affinity between these diseases and the yellow fever, although the latter is infinitely more fatal, would seem to justify an opinion that it is produced by similar vapours, heightened by azote emitted in the decomposition of animal matter, which in the autumns is suffered too frequently in our cities. My own experience in this cruel disease, when at Alexandria, appears to justify this opinion. In 1803 it burst out in the lower parts of the town, near the marshes, and the diseased parts thereof might have been surrounded by a ribband. It was not contagious, for in that case the affection would have been general. It only affected those who either lived in or occasionally visited that part of the town which it afflicted. There is, however, one difficulty, viz., that the quantity of oxygene did not appear, by the experiments which were made, to be less than is usual in atmospheric air. But that it did contain an increased quantity of azote, is, I think, proved by the following fact. The store of the British Consul at Alexandria, being in the diseased parts of the town, was not opened during the continuance of the fever, and contained several casks of lime. When the town was restored to health, and the store opened, the casks were found burst by the swelling of the lime, which had absorbed so much azote as evidently to possess the taste of saltpetre.

It is 42 miles from Washington to Frederic Town, Maryland; the road rather hilly. After travelling about three miles we ascended a pretty steep hill, which commanded an extensive and beautiful view of the Potomak, and the cities of Alexandria, George-Town, and Washington, with the Annacosta, or eastern branch, on which are the principal naval depôts of the United States; nor could I here avoid indulging in those melancholy ideas which pressed on my mind, when at one view contemplating the residence of my living child, and the deposit of the sacred ashes of my beloved family. The road to Frederic-Town is through Montgomery county in Maryland; the court-house, or seat of justice, being about fourteen miles from Washington. The soil is very indifferent. In truth, there is very little good land in the neighbourhood of the seat of the general government, an evil materially heightened by slave culture, which is unhappily prevalent in Maryland. Some beauties were however discoverable. The hawthorn and apple-trees were in their glory. The dog-wood, whose bark has been used in intermittents with success, expanded its maiden-blossom, the milky whiteness of which is contrasted with the light purple blush which tinges its extremity. The peach here had nearly lost its beauty; but the cherry still added its blossom to the charms of spring. We could not help admiring the superior elegance of several of these trees, as well as two of the most umbrageous Babylonian willows I ever saw. We breakfasted at Montgomery court house, where we had the usual American breakfast, viz. beef-steaks, eggs, boiled ham (a constant dish every where), bread, cakes, tea, and coffee, for which we were charged forty cents each. As we approached Frederic, the country improved. We saw but few good farms early in our journey, but they became more numerous as we approached Frederic; and after we got into the limestone-country, which commenced about twelve miles before we got to that town, we saw a great deal of good land cleared and covered with fine wheat; the limestone being as useful to the farmers in this neighbourhood as marle is to those of Norfolk in England. By the next you will probably hear again from your obedient servant,

RICHARD DINSMORE.

Cleveland, Trumbull County, Ohio,
20th May, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

O virtutis comes invidia, quæ bonos inſequeris plerumque, atque adeo inſectaris!
CICER. *ad Heren.* lib. iv.

IN the Number for October 1804 of your very uſeful Miſcellany, you inſerted my Defence of the literary character of William Hunter, Eſq. of Bengal, againſt the illiberal attack of Mr. Anquetil du Perron.

As I have no doubt Mr. Hunter appears completely vindicated in the opinion of your readers in general, permit me now to appear in behalf of that far famed literary and amiable character, Sir William Jones, whom the ſame Mr. Du Perron has moſt outrageouſly aſperſed in the ſecond volume of the *Oupnek'hat.** I am ſorry, Sir, that in the preſent caſe even candour will not ſuffer me to make the ſame excuſe for Mr. Du Perron which I felt myſelf gratified in making on the former occaſion. In his attack upon Mr. Hunter I conjectured that an inexcuſably corrupt Engliſh edition of the Aſiatic Reſearches might have miſled him, though the exerciſe of a little candour would have corrected his miſtake; yet as this is not always in every man's power, and Mr. Du P. had found himſelf grievouſly provoked by the caſtigation he had received from Sir W. Jones, I made the neceſſary allowance for a little recrimination, knowing that even a chaſtiſed child may claim the right to complain of the ſmart occaſioned by the rod. But in the preſent caſe I am obliged to complain of the moſt wanton and (apparently) premeditated miſrepreſentation, which in my opinion calls loudly for more than ſimple reprehenſion.

In the *Oupnek'hat*, vol. i., p. 733, Mr. Du Perron promiſes to produce in the ſucceeding volume a ſpecimen of Sir W. Jones's ignorance, in miſtaking a few ſentences of mere Perſian, written in Zend letters, for Zend itſelf. This promiſe he attempts to fulfil, and endeavours to ſubſtantiate the charge, vol. ii., p. 846, 847, by producing a paſſage from the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. i., p. 45, which is well known to moſt readers of that elegant miſcellany. The piece referred to is the fourth article in the "Diſſertation on the Orthography of Aſiatic Words in Roman Letters," which Sir William thus introduces:—"As a ſpecimen of the old Perſian language and character, I ſubjoin a curious paſſage from the Zend, which was communicated to me by Bahman, the ſon of Bahram, a native of Yezd, and, as his name indicates, a Parſee. He wrote the paſſage from memory, ſince his books in Pahlavi and Deri are not yet brought to Bengal. It is a ſuppoſed anſwer of Izad, or God, to Zeratuſht, who had aſked by what means mankind could attain happineſs." Then follows an engraved plate of the paſſage in the Zend characters, and the ſame text in Italic letters, with Sir W.'s tranſlation, both of which muſt be produced here, becauſe of the uſe, or rather the abuſe, which Mr. Du Perron makes of them.

"*Az pid u mad che ce pid u mad ne khoſhnud bid hargiz bihiſht ne vinid; be jayi cirfab bizab vinid: mehan ra be azarm nic darid cehan ra be hich gunah mayazarid: aj khiſtavendi derviſh nang medarid: dad u vendadi khaliki yecta beh car darid az riſtakhi zi ten paſin endiſheh nemayid; mabada ce aſhu ten khiſh ra duzakhi cunid va anche be khiſten naſhabad be caſan mapaſendid va ma cunid: berche be giti cunid be mainu az aueb pazirah ayed.*"

THE TRANSLATION.

"If you do that with which your father and mother are not pleaſed, you ſhall never ſee heaven; inſtead of good ſpirits, you ſhall ſee evil beings: behave with honeſty and reſpect to the great; and on no account injure the mean: hold not your poor relations a reproach to you: imitate the juſtice and goodneſs of the only Creator: meditate on the reſurrection of the future body, leſt you make your ſouls and bodies the inhabitants of hell; and whatever would be unpleaſing to yourſelves, think not that pleaſing to others, and do it not: whatever good you do on earth, for that you ſhall receive a retribution in heaven."

This Mr. Du Perron aſſerts Sir W. Jones produces as a ſpecimen of the Zend language, though it is nothing but Perſian in Zend characters:—"Textum quemdam ut Zendicum producit, qui nihil aliud eſt quam Parſi characteribus Zendicis expreſſus," p. 846. Then having given what he calls a copy of it, taken from the Aſiatic Reſearches, he adds, "Hunc textum litteris Zendicis nimis recte ſcriptum, in

* *Oupnek'hat* (id eſt, Secretum Tegendum), continens Antiquam et Arcanam, ſeu Theologicam et Philoſophicam Doctrinam, è quatuor ſacris Indorum Libris, Rak Beid, Djedir Beid, Sam Beid, Athrban Beid, excerptam. Ad Verbum, è Perſico Idiomate, Samſcreticis Vocabulis intermixto, in Latinum converſum, &c. Studio et opera Anquetil Du Perron. 2 vols. 4to. Argent. 1801-2.

in cujus lectione voces plurimæ in duas vel tres divisæ,* ut Zendicum profert D. Jones, eoque an ipse Persice sciverit critico saltem moroso lectori dubitandi ansas præbet." p. 847.—" This text, incorrectly written in Zendic letters, in the reading of which (i. e., the text in Italics as before exhibited) many words are divided into two or three, and also erroneously translated into English, Mr. Jones produces as Zend, so as to afford, at least to a sour critic, room to doubt whether he understood even the Persian."

The falsity of this statement your readers will at once perceive. Sir W. Jones *does not* produce this as a specimen of Zend; on the contrary he asserts, in the introduction to it, that it is " a specimen of the old Persian language and character, which Bahman wrote down from memory, as his books in Pahlavi (the ancient Persico-Chaldaic) and Deri (the polished dialect of the Persian) had not been then brought to Bengal." Does not this demonstrate that Sir W. Jones did not mistake this for Zend, but produced it merely as a specimen of ancient Persian before its admixture with Arabic words? But Sir W. Jones calls this " a curious passage from the Zend. He does; and though it is difficult to know in what sense he uses the term Zend (for it has several), yet it is evident he does not mean the language so called, as he had immediately before asserted the passage is a specimen of the ancient Persian. Bahman, the author of it, was accustomed to call the *language* in which his prophet's book was written Avesta, and the *letters* Zend.—See Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. i., p. 80. And it is probable he quoted as from the Zend-Avesta, though the piece is too *pure* to make a part of the work translated by M. Du Perron. It is likely, however, that Sir William used the term merely to designate those principles of the Zendic religion professed by his friend Bahman.

As I wish to do Mr. Du P. strict justice in every respect, I think it right to produce his *amended text* and *accurate version*, as he terms them (*vera lectione restituta additaque, accurata versione*, &c.), of the passage in dispute, which your learned readers who may not have the *Oupnek'hat* at hand may collate at pleasure, not only with the copy given above, but also with that in the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. Du Perron introduces it thus :—" *Sic Persice sonat locus nimis credulo Anglus ex ore Bahman Parsi exceptus.*

" *Az pad o mad tscheh ke pad o mad na khoshnoud beid harguez behescht na vineid, be djaï kheir khafet bisch vineud; mehanra be azaran nadared, keanra be bitsch gounah mayazareid: az kheischavandi dervisch bang madared, dad o vendadi khaleki yekta be kar dared: az vistakhi ze tan passin andeschch nomayed, mabada khe az ou tan kheschra douzakhi koned: ve an tscheh bekhischtan na khahed be kasan ma pesandeid va me koneid: hartsche be gueiti konid be mino az oub pazireh ayid.*"

What Mr. Du P. calls his *accurate version* shall follow.

" A patre et matre quod si (à) patre et matre gratus non sis (si eis non placueris), nunquam paradisum videbis; loco benigni genii, pravum (afflictionem) videbis; magnos cum malis non habeas (in mala non feras), parvis ullo modo malum non facias: à propinquitate pauperis verecundiam non habeas; justitiam et puritatem Creatoris unici in opus habeas (opere imiteris): à resurrectione à corpore posteà (futuro) sollicitudinem monstres (de ea attente cogites); absit quod ab eo (ejus oblivione) corpus tuum infernale facias; et illud quod cum teipso (tibi ipsi) non velis cum aliquo (alteri) gratum non reddas (reddere non studeas) et non facias; quidquid in mundo hoc facis, in cœlo, ex eo acceptatio (receptio, retributio) venie."

What Mr. Du P.'s readers may gain by this *amended text* and *accurate version*, I shall not pretend to say, but I rather suspect that no man can obtain any additional information from either. To me the changes made seem to answer no other purpose than certain paintings do on some old cathedral windows—*they prevent the light from coming in.*

Mr. Du P. has changed *ristakhi* into *vistakhi*; this, if not an error of the press, may be such Zend as is exhibited in the *vendidad Sade*, but it is neither Pehlevi, Arabic, nor Persian.

Now suppose the original text exhibited in the Asiatic Researches be *incorrectly* written, as Mr. Du P. asserts, what had Sir William Jones to do with this? He produced it as it was written down by Bahman: to have altered or to have tortured it by criticism, would have been absur

* It must be allowed that there are several words in the copy as printed in Italics which are improperly divided; but these are evidently faults of the compositor, who separated them by endeavouring to fix some awkward accents which were used to designate the long vowels. All these accents I have left out, as being unnecessary in the present case.

ford. We have had *fac ſimiles* of two ancient MSS. publiſhed, the *Codex Alexandrinus* and the *Codex Bezæ*, in which there are many grammatical errors: had we aſked Drs. Woide and Kipling, the editors, why they publiſhed them ſo? What would they have anſwered? Why this, "We were bound in conſcience and honour to give a faithful copy of our MS., and the copy is preciſely the ſame as the original." Had they reduced theſe venerable remains of antiquity to every punctilio of critical requiſition, of what uſe would their labours have been to the republic of letters, or to biblical criticiſm? None.

If Sir William Jones had changed a ſingle word in Bahman's autograph, every critic would have deemed it an unwarrantable licenſe.

But Mr. Du P., diſdaining to be bound by the rules of correct criticiſm, plunges at once into reform, and *alters* the text; and he may alter it as he pleaſes, and ſo may any other gentleman, and call his altered copy *more correct* than the original: and what then? Why it is no longer the *original* of Bahman, but the *altered* copy of another, and in juſt criticiſm of no uſe or importance whatever.

It may be aſked, "Why does Mr. Du P. alter Bahman's text?" Why, to make his readers believe that Sir W. J. (through *his ignorance*) was impoſed upon by the Parſee, and that he could not diſtinguiſh Pehlevi from Zend, or either from modern Perſian! Hence his firſt unfounded aſſertion that Sir W. J. believed the language to be Zend (which I have already, I hope, ſufficiently expoſed); and a ſecond aſſertion, which I ſhall now produce, that the words are mere modern Perſian, which Sir W. J. could not diſtinguiſh from Zend:—"*Etiam recentem Perſicum eſſe, quiſque Perſici idiomatis peritus ſtatim deprehendet.*" p. 847.

Now, Sir, I venture to aſſert, that there is not a Perſian ſcholar in Europe or Aſia who would write the ſame ſenſe in ſuch terms as thoſe found in the copy taken from Bahman, nor even in that produced by Mr. Du Perron, *though manufactured for the purpoſe.* Among ſeveral others, one eſſential characteriſtic of modern Perſian is wanting, viz., the common proportion of Arabic words.

In the piece produced in the Aſiatic Reſearches there is but one term خالق (*khalik*) which appears to be Arabic, and this, though a common term for the Creator in the latter language, might have been an original word borrowed by the Arabic; or both the Arabic and ancient Perſian might have had the ſame term to expreſs the ſame idea, which occaſionally happens in all languages where neither borrowing nor lending takes place;—or ſecondly, Bahman, as he quoted from memory, might have forgotten the real Perſian word, and ſubſtituted the preceding Arabic word for it. At any rate, neither the word, nor the ſtructure of the whole paſſage, will afford any ground for Mr. Du Perron's moſt illiberal cenſure.

But what is moſt diſingenuous in this buſineſs is, his *corrupting* the text of Sir W. Jones, and then printing that corrupted text, as the counterpart of that in the Aſiatic Reſearches. Above, the reader has the text as it ſtands in the Aſiatic Reſearches; the following is that which Mr. Du P. pretends he has copied from that work, as the text of Sir W. Jones: the corrupted or falſely-copied words I have diſtinguiſhed by Roman characters.

"*Az* pidu *mad* ehe *ce* pidu *mad ne khoſchnud bid hargiz* bi hiſht *ne vinid; be jayi cirſa bizah vinid*; mehanra *be* azaian *nic darid*, cehanra *behich gunah mayazarid: aj khiſhavendi dervijh nang medarid: dad u vendad* ikhaliki *yekta* be cor *darid: az riſtakhi zi ten paſin endiſheh nemayid mabuda ce aſhu ten* khi ſh ra duzachi *cunid va anche be* khi ſten na ſchahad *be* kaſan *mapaſendid va ma cunid: berche be giti cunid be mainu az aueh pazirah ayed.*"

Some of theſe are probably typographical errors, but if ſuch, they are not noticed in Mr. Du P.'s liſt of errata. Some are ſuch alterations as do not affect the ſenſe, but others are glaring corruptions. At firſt I thought the London edition of the Aſiatic Reſearches had miſled him, as it probably did on a former occaſion: but when I compared that with the Calcutta edition, and both with the ſame place in Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. i., p. 217; and, to complete the evidence on this head, collated the three copies with one in the Taaleek character, which I received from India, I found nothing to ſanction thoſe corruptions of Sir W. Jones's text which diſgrace the page in the *Oupnek'hat.* Whether theſe corruptions, on which ſo much of Mr. Du P.'s invective is founded, proceeded from careleſſneſs, or ſomething worſe, I pretend not to determine.

Now, Sir, to hear ſuch a perſon queſtioning whether Sir W. Jones underſtood Perſian! and founding his charge of ignorance on miſrepreſentations and corruptions made by himſelf, I confeſs excited no

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small measure of honest displeasure in my mind, from which, however, I am relieved by recollecting the saying of the Rev. A. Blackwall, author of "The Sacred Classics defended," who, when questioned concerning his literary attainments by one who should have stopped at Jericho till his beard had grown, answered, becomingly indignant, "Boy! I have forgotten more than you have ever learnt." I will not, Sir, pretend to say, that Mr. Du P. does not understand Persian; his literal translation of the *Oupnek'hat* is an ample proof of the contrary; nor can I join issue with *certain critics*, who assert "he does not understand Sanscreet, though he has promised to enrich the republic of letters with a Sanscreet Lexicon." Their proofs do not convince me; and the assertion I think disingenuous, and unauthorized by the subject of their criticism. I leave him, therefore, in full possession of all his honours, and of that measure of literary fame which he has so dearly earned; and heartily lament that his conduct should have provoked others to compare him with Sir W. Jones, to whose first rate talents, elegant accomplishments, various, extensive, and recondite literature, he can have few justifiable pretensions. His friends will regret that he had not recollected the fable of "The Frog and the Ox," as then this exceptionable part of the Supplement to the *Oupnek'hat* had never appeared, and the translator of the Zend-Avesta had not overstrained himself, by endeavouring to equal the first president of the Asiatic Society.

It is but just to add, that his countrymen have shewn a becoming disapprobation of his unqualified censure of different literary characters. If I mistake not, his treatment of the Asiatic Society is glanced at in the following passage in the *Decade Philosophique* for Oct. 12, 1802:—"Environner de tout l'appareil de l'erudition des contes tres inferieurs aux Mille et un Nuits, et de raisonnements qui valent encore moins; s'en prevaloir pour traiter avec une morosité dedaigneuse des ecrivains qui ont dit eloquemment des choses sensées; en prendre occasion de taxer d'ignorance et de barbarie une generation qui cherche à s'éclairer, et *une compagnie savante* justement honorée dans toute l'Europe; voila ce qu'on n'auroit attendu de personne, et ce qu'a fait Mr. Anquetil dans les notes qui accompagnent sa traduction."

As the character and memory of Sir W. Jones are dear, and deservedly so, to every Englishman, and as the insult offered to both is of considerable magnitude, I hope, Sir, these considerations will plead my excuse for trespassing so much on your paper, and so long on the time of your readers. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Manchester, A. C.
February 24, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Mr. Baldwin, of Prescot, in this county, well known from his aerial excursion from Chester, used generally, when walking or going on his ordinary business, to wear concave spectacles, which he always removed when he read, wrote, or did any thing which required distinct vision. The reason he assigned for a custom so singular appeared to me so ingenious and well founded, that I often urged him to publish the discovery, which I believe he intended to have done, but as I do not recollect to have seen it in any periodical work, and conceive that the idea deserves serious attention, I shall endeavour to communicate it in as concise a manner as possible.

It is well known that the eye grows flatter as a person advances in life, in consequence of which the focus falls past the retina, and produces confused vision. To remedy this evil convex glasses are applied, which, by converging the rays, throw the image more distinctly on the retina. Mr. Baldwin's sight was naturally weak, and he had formerly, like other persons in a similar situation, worn convex glasses, till it occurred to him, that, if he accustomed himself to the use of concave glasses, the flatness of the eyes would be gradually counteracted. On making the experiment, he found that it answered his expectations so fully, that he soon was enabled to see very well with glasses of a slight concavity, and on removing them could read the smallest print, or mend a pen, with great ease.

I repeated the experiment, and am fully convinced that very beneficial effects may be derived from the habit. I began with No. 1, and afterwards used No. 2, through which in a short time I could see very well, and always found my sight evidently refreshed and strengthened.

Many facts which daily present themselves render Mr. Baldwin's theory very probable.

Short or long sight, though often natural defects in the form of the eye itself, may be materially aggravated by habit; thus watchmakers, engravers, &c., who work with the eye near the bench, also females

females who sew very fine work, generally acquire short sight; and, on the contrary, those whose usual employment precludes the possibility of having the eye near the usual object of contemplation, become long-sighted.

It seems very evident that Mr. Baldwin's idea is just, for the following reasons.

When a glass of a slight concavity is first applied to a long sighted person, or to one who has been accustomed to wear convex glasses, the eye, which possesses the wonderful property of adapting itself to various distances, and an infinite variety of circumstances, instantly braces up, and by its effort to see clearly becomes more convex; and by persevering in the use of these glasses, the muscles of this organ probably acquire the habit of retaining the convexity thus obtained; which may still be increased by the gradual adoption of deeper concaves.

If this reasoning is true, there can be little doubt but that the application of convex glasses to short-sighted persons in the early stages of that defect might also be productive of good effects.

Though I am well aware that the consideration of this subject requires more investigation than I can bestow upon it, yet I could not, in justice to the ingenious Mr. Baldwin, refrain from preferring his claim to a discovery which promises to be no mean addition to our present state of information on so very interesting a subject.

In hope, Sir, that some person competent to the task will investigate this subject as thoroughly as its importance deserves, I remain, Sir, &c.

EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, 12*th Nov.*, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following sentence from Murray on Strength, page 265, 8th edition, there is an obscurity, arising from an improper use of the verb *to contract*, a word which does not in this place convey the idea which the author intends:—"Though it promotes the strength of a sentence to contract a round-about method of expression." It is true, with a little consideration, and by comparing its connection with what follows, any person acquainted with the subject may discover the author's meaning, but not without searching for it; and they who are to learn what does promote the strength of a sentence, are here in danger of drawing a wrong conclusion. The passage proceeds thus:—"And to lop off excrescences, yet we should avoid the extreme of pruning too closely: some leaves should be left to shelter and surround the fruit." And it is with some difficulty that we trace its signification even in this connection. The most general acceptation of the verb to which we allude is, 'to acquire a habit;' and its position in the above passage seems on perusal to convey no other sense. Thus this author, whom we might almost term infallibly correct, by the improper choice of one word appears to say that "To acquire the habit of a round-about method of expression promotes the strength of a sentence," whereas he intends a meaning the very reverse.

In another acceptation of the verb we may say, 'To contract a discourse;' 'To contract the rules of syntax;' and the idea of abridging them immediately occurs to the mind. Again, 'To contract vicious habits;' 'To contract errors of any kind,' explain their own meaning. But, 'To contract a round-about method of expression' is not equally clear; and which, besides being liable to a false construction, is a great impropriety, where words fully expressive of the real sense might have been selected.

The subject of perspicuity is not one of the familiar kind where a less degree of precision is requisite; and if precision, if perspicuity in writing, be requisite, it must be more particularly so in those works where the subject itself is treated of, and the rules relating to it laid down, the student is otherwise in danger of contracting an error which it is important he should avoid.

In the following passage on Perspicuity, page 241, there appears a violation of the 22d rule. Speaking of the introduction of Latin words into our composition, the author observes, "In general, a plain, native style is not only more intelligible to all readers, but by a proper management of words it can be made equally strong and expressive with this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms."—It should be, "Is not only more intelligible to all readers than this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms, but by a proper management it can be made equally strong and expressive."

In these remarks, Mr. Editor, you, as well as the author, will acquit me of any view but that of utility. It is important that a work which has obtained so distinguished an eminence in the department of education,

education, and which is received as the ſtandard of grammatical preciſion, ſhould be free from inaccuracies and ambiguities even of a trifling nature.

I am, Sir, &c. M. N.

Poplar, Nov. 13, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE character of the Emperor Tiberius became ſo odious to poſterity, and we receive it with ſuch unfavourable prepoſſeſſions, that whatever there was in his conduct which in another prince would have commanded our applauſe, is either totally forgotten, or viewed with ſuſpicion and diſlike. To this muſt be attributed the little notice we find taken by the collectors of hiſtorical beauties of an incident which, had it happened under a better reign, might have been painted as one of the fineſt and moſt affecting ſcenes in the Roman hiſtory. I ſhall give a ſimple relation of it, as recorded by Tacitus, an author certainly not too favourable to the memory of Tiberius.

On the death of his only ſon Druſus, with whom he appears always to have lived on the terms of parental affection, before the corpſe was yet buried, Tiberius entered the ſenate-houſe with a firm and erect mien, and reminding the conſuls of their dignity, who had quitted their chairs of ſtate in token of grief, he told the aſſembly, "That he was ſenſible he might incur blame by appearing before them while the cauſe of his ſorrow was ſo recent; that it was indeed the uſual practice for mourners ſcarcely to be ſeen by their neareſt relations, ſtill leſs by the public;—a practice he did not mean to cenſure as unmanly; but that for his own part he ſought more effectual conſolation in the boſom of his fellow-citizens." Then, expreſſing his melancholy feelings on account of the extreme old age of Auguſta (Livia), his grandchildren's tender years, and his own declining health, he deſired that the children of Germanicus, the only hope in the preſent calamity, might be introduced. The conſuls accordingly went out, and, after preparing the youths for the ſolemn ſcene, brought them in and placed them before the Emperor. He took them by the hand, and thus addreſſed the Senate:—"Conſcript Fathers, theſe youths, after the loſs of their parent, I committed to the care of their uncle, and beſought him, though he was not without children of his own, that he would educate them in the ſame manner as if they were his own blood, and form them to virtue for their own ſakes, and that of poſterity. Now that Druſus, too, is taken away from them, I turn to you, and adjure you, by the ſacred names of the gods and your country, that you would receive to your boſoms theſe deſcendants of Auguſtus, theſe youths of the nobleſt blood. Take them, be their guardians, ſupply both my place and your own. Theſe, Nero and Druſus, are henceforth to be regarded by you as your parents.—Your birth and rank are ſuch, that nothing good or evil can happen to you but at the ſame time it muſt affect the commonwealth."

The hiſtorian tells us that the whole aſſembly burſt into tears, intermixed with the moſt ardent vows for the proſperity and welfare of the illuſtrious brothers committed to their charge. Their father, Germanicus, had been the favourite of the whole Roman people; and if genuine natural ſenſations can ever be excited in a political aſſembly, the preſent ſcene was ſurely calculated to awaken them. That Tiberius was a hypocrite in this moſt ſolemn and well ſupported piece of action is ſcarcely credible; nor can it eaſily be ſhewn what motive he could have to become ſuch. Many inſtances of his right feeling are given by the ſame hiſtorian in the annals of the early part of his reign, and it was only under the influence of jealouſy and ſuſpicion that he acted the tyrant.

Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNIFORMITY of orthography is neceſſary to the perfection of language. The Engliſh tongue is, indeed, in this reſpect, in general ſufficiently regular and preciſe; and yet a few words occur, concerning which a difference of uſage prevails amongſt modern writers.—I allude, in particular, to ſome of thoſe which are derived from the ſecond and third conjugations of Latin verbs, and which ſeem to have deſcended to us through a French medium. In theſe words ſome writers adhere to the Latin mode of termination, and ſome adopt the French; for inſtance, *dependent*, Lat.; *dependant*, Fr.; *reſiſtence*, Lat., *reſiſtance*, Fr., &c. In all ſuch caſes would it not be preferable to follow the Latin orthography, which would afford one uniform rule, and which, to the claſſical ſcholar, would always prove an eaſy and familiar guide.

I am, Sir, &c. W. SINGLETON.

Hanſlope, Nov. 12, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your readers will think themselves much obliged to any of your astronomical friends who will have the goodness to explain to us the meaning of the word *digit*, as applied to the Sun and Moon. On consulting our customary friend the Dictionary, we find it to be, "The 12th part of the diameter of the Sun or Moon, and used to explain the quantity of an eclipse."

Now, Sir, I find by an Almanack (for the state of the weather prevented its being seen here) that there was an eclipse of the Moon on Thursday the 11th of July, that it was total, and that there were eclipsed digits 16.26'.0". Also, that there was an eclipse of the same planet on the 15th of January last, not total, viz., digits 20.52'.0". How 16-12ths, or 20-12ths, can be eclipsed, or how it happens that a total eclipse eclipses *fewer* digits than a partial one, eclipses my penetration. Not being a great adept in astronomy myself, I set about to make inquiries upon the subject amongst my friends, and have even put the question to one who has written a Treatise upon Astronomy, but in vain! and unless some of your more able readers will assist us, we must remain in our ignorance. Your constant reader,

AB INITIO.

Leeds, August 22, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VII.

On the STATE *of* MIDDLESEX, *as recorded in the* DOMESDAY SURVEY.

THE history of the domesday survey has been so frequently repeated, that any general anecdotes relating to it, if recorded here, would be misplaced. Let it suffice then to observe, that the compilation of it was a measure necessary to the settlement of the military constitution of the Normans; that it was executed by Norman commissioners, empowered to inquire upon view, and upon the oaths of jurors; that it was begun in 1080, and finished in 1086; and that it contained a general survey of every county, and its several divisions, cities, towns, boroughs, manors, vills, and castles; how many men, and of what condition, every town contained; the quantity and value of the land in each manor, and the tenures and services by which the several tenants held it. Chauncey says (Hist. of Hertfordshire, p. 9), "That for a long while after it was made, none were permitted to make any claim or title to lands beyond the Conquest. The Conqueror himself, we are assured, submitted to its authority in cases wherein he was concerned; and even at the present day, when a question arises whether any manor, parish, or lands, be ancient demesne, the issue must be tried by this book, whence there is no appeal, or any averment to be made against it. If the land in question is found under the title of "*Terra Regis*," it is and ought to be judged ancient demesne; and if it is set down under the name of a private lord or subject, it is determined not to have been the king's."

Till a few years ago no compleat transcript of this curious record existed. Copies of parts only, and even those imperfect, were to be found scattered up and down in the manuscript libraries of collectors; while a few faulty transcripts relating to detached counties were all that had been printed by our provincial historians, and of Middlesex not even one existed. To the munificence of Parliament the public were at last indebted for the compleat publication of the whole; and though many parts of the record may still remain obscure, the condition even of the meanest village which existed at its compilation may be ascertained with the compleatest accuracy.

In the generality of the counties the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of before the list of the great landholders is entered; though in some they are promiscuously scattered. The particular laws or customs too which prevailed in each of these, the number and condition of their inhabitants, the tenures by which their fortifications were upheld, and even in some cases the uninhabited houses, are carefully enumerated. But we have to lament that among these the two principal cities of the kingdom, London and Winchester, are omitted. Dr. Pegge has observed, in the Preface to his publication of Fitz-Stephen's London, "That, after Domesday Book, this tract affords us by far the most early description we have of the metropolis;" but the truth is, it only mentions a vineyard at Holborne belonging to the crown, and ten acres of land nigh Bishopsgate (now the manor of Norton Falgate) belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. No mutilation of the manuscript has certainly taken place; and we can only conjecture that the omission in the present instance was in some degree connected with the favour

which

which the Conqueror ſhewed the Londoners in his charter, granted, not in the Norman, but the Saxon tongue.

Of Weſtminſter, however, the deſcription is particular; and as none of the hiſtorians of our metropolis have taken notice of the paſſage, we ſhall here tranſcribe the words of the record.

"In villa ubi ſedet eccleſia Sancti Petri tenet abbas ejuſdem loci xiii. hidas et dimidium. Terra eſt ad xi. car'. Ad dominium pertinent ix. hidæ, et una virgata, et ibi ſunt iv. carucæ. Villani habent vi. car' et i. car' plus poteſt fieri.—Ibi ix. villani quiſque de dim. virg' et i. cotarius de v. acris, & xli. cotarii qui reddunt per annum xl. ſol. pro ortis ſuis. Pratum xi. car'. Paſtura ad pecuniam villæ. Silva c. porc'. et xxv. domus militum abbatis et aliorum hominum qui reddunt viii. ſol. per annum. In totis valent val'. x lib. Quando recep'. ſimiliter. Tempore Regis Edwardi xii. lib. Hoc manerium fuit et eſt in dominio eccleſiæ Sancti Petri Weſtmonaſt.

"In eadem villa tenet Bainiardus iii. hidas de abbate. Terra eſt ad ii. car', et ibi ſunt in dominio. Et i. cotarius. Silva c porc'. Paſtura ad pecuniam. Ibi iv. arpenni vineæ noviter plant'. In totis valent val' lx. ſol. Quando recepit xx ſol. Tempore Regis Edwardi vi. lib'. Hæc terra jacuit et jacet in eccleſia Sancti Petri."

From this we learn, that "In the vill where the church of St. Peter was ſituated, the abbot held thirteen hides and a half. The land was ſuch as might occupy eleven ploughs. Nine hides and a virgate appertained to the demeſne; and there were four ploughs. The villans had ſix ploughs, and might have employed another. There were alſo nine villans who had half a virgate each, a cotarius who had five acres, and forty-one people of the ſame deſcription who paid forty ſhillings yearly for their gardens. There were eleven carucates of meadow, paſture for the cattle of the town, wood ſufficient to ſupport a hundred hogs, and twenty-five houſes belonging to the abbot's knights (or officers of his houſehold) and others, who paid eight ſhillings a-year. The yearly value of the manor altogether was ten pounds, though it appears to have produced in the time of the Confeſſor twelve.

"In the ſame vill Bainiard held three hides of the abbot; and the land was ſufficient to employ two ploughs. There was one cotarius upon it, wood for an hundred hogs, paſture for cattle, and four furlongs of vineyard newly planted. The value altogether was reckoned at ſixty ſhillings; when it was received, at twenty; but in the time of the Confeſſor at ſix pounds."

With a proper allowance for the families of thoſe who are here enumerated, together with the numerous inhabitants of the monaſtery, it may be fairly computed that Weſtminſter at this early period contained at leaſt four hundred perſons, if not a greater number.

In Middleſex, as in the other counties, the lands are not arranged according to the hundreds, but the landholders. The hundreds, however, which are mentioned by their names, are only thoſe of Oſſulſton, Gare, Elthorne, Spelthorne, Edmonton, and Hounſlowe. The lands of the king are firſt enumerated; then thoſe of the biſhops; afterwards ſuch as belonged to monaſteries, whether foreign or domeſtic; the lands of churchmen; the poſſeſſions of the earls, barons, and great men; thoſe of the thains; and laſtly ſuch as were in the tenure of the king's ſervants, or officers about the court.

Among the royal lands, Holburne, already mentioned, is the only place enumerated.

To the ſee of Canterbury belonged the manors of Heſa, (Hayes), and Herges (Harrow). In the former of theſe, which appears to have had wood enough to ſupply pannage for a hundred hogs, Norwood is ſuppoſed to have been included. And Mr. Lyſons obſerves (Environs of London, ii., 361), that in the manor of Harrow perſons are ſtill found by the name of cotelanders, who held a ſmall parcel of land, containing five acres or thereabouts, and whom he conceives to be probably the ſame with the cotarii of Domeſday.

The Biſhop of London, it is repreſented, held only the manors of Stibenhede (Stepney), and Fuleham. Neither Acton, Ealing, Hornſey, nor Finchley, are to be found; though the vaſt quantity of land entered under Fulham induced Mr. Lyſons to ſuppoſe that Acton and Ealing were included; and he judiciouſly ſuggeſts that that part of Hackney which was formerly parcel of the biſhopric of London, was probably included in Stepney.

The Canons of St. Paul's, it ſeems, poſſeſſed another manor at Fuleham; and they likewiſe held manors at the following places:—Tueverde (Twyford), Welleſdone (Wilſdon), Haruleſtune (Harlſton in Wiſdon), Rugemere (Rugmere), Totehele (Tottenhall or Tottenham-court), Ad S. Pancraſium (Kentiſh-Town), Iſendone

done (Iſlington), Neutone (Newington, Stoke), Hocheſtone (Hoxton), Ad Portam Epiſcopi (Biſhopſgate), Staneſtaple, and Draitone (Drayton). In the firſt of theſe, at Fulham, the eccleſiaſtical property at Chiſwick and Sutton is ſuppoſed to have been intended, as the quantity of five hides exactly anſwers.

St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, held Hameſtede (Hampſtead), Stanes (Staines), Suneberie (Sunbury), Greneforde (Greenford), Hanewelle (Hanwell), Covelie (Cowley), Chingeſberie (Kingſbury), and Handone (Hendon); and at Staines the monks had two furlongs of vineyard.

The monaſtery of the Holy Trinity upon the hill at Rouen held Hermodeſworde (now Harmondeſworth), the manor of which was probably given by the Conqueror, as it is ſtated at an earlier period to have been the property of Harold.—Here, it ſhould appear, were three mills which produced ſixty ſhillings rent and five hundred eels, and the fiſheries produced a thouſand eels.

The church of Berking held Tiburne.

Earl Roger, whoſe lands are next enumerated, had poſſeſſions in Hatone, Hanworde (Hanworth), Hermdeſuuorde (Harmondeſworth), Herdintone (Harlington), Coleham (Coleham in Hillingdon), Hillendone (Hillingdon), Dallega (Dawley in Harlington), Ticheham (Ickenham).

Earl Morton had Leleham (Laleham), Exeforde, Bedefont (Bedfont), Feltcham (Feltham), Chenetone, Stanmere (Stanmore).

Geffrey de Mandeville had Eia, Iſendone (Iſlington), Greneforde (Greneford), Ticheham (Ickenham), Northala (Northall), Adelmeton (Edmonton), and Enefelde (Enfield); Mimmes (Mimes) being held as a berewick included in the manor of Edmonton.

Ernulf de Heſding had Riſelepe (Riſlip) and Chingeſberie (Kingſbury); and under Riſlip we find it entered, "There is paſture for the cattle of the manor, and a *park* for the beaſts of the foreſt."

Walter Fitz-Other had Stanwelle (Stanwell), Bedefunde (Bedfont), Weſt Bedefunde (Weſt Bedfont), and Haitone.

Walter de St. Walery had Giſteleſworde (Iſleworth), and Hamntone (Hampton). Iſleworth being repreſented to contain no leſs than ſeventy hides, is ſuppoſed to have included Twickenham.

Richard Fitz-Giſlebert had Herefelle (Harefield).

Robert de Gernon had Heregoſteſtane (Haggerſtone nigh Shoreditch).

Robert Faſiton had Stebenhede (Stepney) and Ticheham (Ickenham).

Robert Fitz-Rozelin had Stibenhed (Stepney).

Roger de Rames had Cerdentone, Stanmere (Stanmore).

William Fitz-Anſculf had Cranforde (Cranford).

Edward de Sareſberie had Chelched, Cercehed (Chelſey).

Aubrey de Vere had Chenſit' (Kenſington), where were three furlongs of vineyard.

Ranulph, brother of Ilgar, held Tolintone (Tollington) ſuppoſed by Mr. Lyſons (iii., 133) to be what was at a later period called the manor of Highbury.

Derman, of London, had Iſſendone (Iſlington).

Judith, half-ſiſter to the Conqueror, held Toteham (Tottenham).

The *Eleemoſynarii Regis* comprized Lileſtone (Lilleſton).

To give a compleat liſt of the tenants and ſub-tenants of the different manors in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, would be needleſs; though ſomething might be even gained from this; for few were thoſe who continued in poſſeſſion of their rents when the returns of the jurors were preſented. The ſmall number of names which have a Saxon orthography exhibits a ſtriking trait of the total revolution in regard to property which the Norman Conqueſt appears to have effected.

In the county of Middleſex, if we except St. Pancras, not a ſingle church is mentioned in the Survey. From this circumſtance, however, we are not to conclude that there were no churches in exiſtence. Tithes at that period, as we learn from many parts of Domeſday, were paid to different churches, as the poſſeſſors of the lands might chooſe; and there are a hundred reaſons which account with probability for their omiſſion. Prieſts, however (preſbiters), are continually mentioned, where they held land, but are almoſt always ranked among the *villani*, or other inferior tenants. Prieſts, with a hide each, are mentioned at Coleham and Heſa; with half a hide at Stanmere, Riſlepe, and Toteham; with a virgate each at Enefeld, Chingſberie, Herefelle, and Cranforde; and at Giſtleſuuorde a prieſt with three virgates.

A few places, it will be found, as Paddington, and others, which have already been enumerated, are omitted; and in one or two, as in Chelſey, the ſpelling of the names appears to have given ſome trouble to the Norman ſcribes. Looſe orthography,

phy, added to a foreign accent, is the beſt method to account for ſuch inaccuracies. The ſurvey, it muſt be obſerved, in general, was made with great exactneſs; though the greatneſs of the deſign, and the favour which was ſhewn, confeſſedly, in ſome inſtances, occaſioned many omiſſions; to which we muſt add, that many places which are not mentioned were at that time waſte-grounds.

In ſome future paper it is probable the ſubject of the Domeſday-ſurvey may be reſumed.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES THE FIRST.

JAMES the Firſt, King of England, acquired the name of *Rex Pacificus*, from his great anxiety to keep the nation from going to war: however, this pacific diſpoſition, which he gloried ſo much in as to notice it, in his ſpeeches in Parliament, did not ſcreen him from obloquy. His weak effort to recover the Palatinate which had been wreſted from his ſon-in-law, who had been elected King of Bohemia, was ridiculed on the ſtage in Flanders: a meſſenger was repreſented coming in haſte, in a comedy, bringing news that the Palatine was like to have a formidable army on foot ſhortly; for the King of Denmark would furniſh him with a hundred thouſand pickled herrings, the Hollanders with a hundred thouſand butter-boxes, and England with a hundred thouſand ambaſſadors: and in pictures; in one place the King was repreſented with a ſcabbard without a ſword; in another with a ſword, which no one could pull out, though divers ſtood pulling at it: at Bruſſels they painted him with his pockets hanging out, and never a penny in them, nor in his purſe, turned inſide out. In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor beggar, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back, with the King her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of theſe pictures had ſeveral mottos expreſſing their malice. "Such ſcorns and contempts (ſays Wilſon, King James's hiſtorian,) were put upon his Majeſty, and in him upon the whole nation."

PROPHECY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Bacon ſays that he heard a common prophecy when he was a child, and Queen Elizabeth in the flower of her years, which was, "When *Hempe* is ſpun, *England* is done;" whereby it was conceived, that after the princes had reigned whoſe initials formed the word *Hempe* (viz. Henry, Edward, Mary and Philip, and Elizabeth), England ſhall come to utter confuſion; which, ſays he, is verified in King James the Firſt's title, no more England but Britain.

FETTER-LANE.

This lane was formerly called *Fewter*-lane, from the name of *Fewters*, given to certain idle people reſorting there, ſays Howell (Londinopolis, 1657), it having been a way leading to gardens and waſte grounds, which extended from this lane to Shoe-lane. The word *Fewter* I take to be the ſame as *Foiterer*, uſed by Chaucer in the following paſſage, in his Houſe of Fame:—"*Comen in tombleſteres fetis and ſmale, and young Foiterers.*"

ALICE PIERCE.

In the forty-eighth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1375) Dame Alice Perrers or Pierce, the King's concubine, rode as *Lady of the Sun* from the Tower of London through Cheapſide, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horſe's bridle, till they came into Weſt Smithfield, and then began a great *Juſt*, which endured ſeven days after, ſays Howell in his Londinopolis, 1657.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Howell likewiſe ſays, "On the north ſide of St. Paul's there was a great cloyſter environing a plot of ground, of old time called Pardon Church-yard. About this cloyſter was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Mochabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul's; the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's Cloyſter at Paris: the meeters or poeſie of this Dance were tranſlated out of French into Engliſh, by John Lidgate, Monk of Bury, the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates."

PATER NOSTER-ROW.

"Pater Noſter-row (ſays Howell) had its name from ſtationers, or text-writers, who dwelled there, and wrote and ſold all ſorts of books then in uſe, namely, A. B. C. with the Pater Noſter, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c. There and in Ave Mary-lane dwelled turners of beads, and they were called Pater Noſter makers."

Miss Talbot to the Hon. Miss Campbell.
(Ex Bib. Penshurst.)

"DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"If you and your good aunt have the vanity to imagine that I have not yet met with better company than I parted from on Saturday night, your's has the like common fate of all vanity, to be much mistaken; and this you yourselves will own when I tell you what follows.

"Know then, and envy me, that I have knelt before Cæsar, and embraced the amiable Horace, whose person is as agreeable as his writings. I have seen Cicero struck dumb by age, and reproved the dreadful Nero without fearing his frowns. I have prostrated myself before the conqueror of the world, and been with his Aristotle in the schools of the philosophers, where in Socrates virtue and wisdom are hid under the most disagreeable figure that you can imagine, but shine forth in Plato with a distinguished lustre.—I have kept company with none under emperors and demigods. I have made your compliments to Coriolanus. The Scipios hope you will give them a place in your esteem, and would have sent a longer message, had I not been frightened away by the stern looks of the *elder* Brutus. If I could be sure you will not betray me to Lady Mary, I would own that I made a visit to the younger. I am ashamed indeed to name the rest of my companions, such as Commodus, Heliogabalus, Julia, Agrippina, &c. Pompey and Anthony are well, and Sesostris enjoys very good health for one of his age, and looks to be of a strong constitution. In short, for the famous among mortal race, that I am most intimately acquainted with, they are almost innumerable; only this I must tell you, that I have embraced the knees of Euterpe, and played with the darts of Cupid. Whether I have been in the Elysian shades or not, I leave you to guess.

"I have been in the walk where Sir Philip Sydney composed his Arcadia! O that the memorie of his perfections coulde inspire mee with suche hart delightsome sweetnesse as charmes in everie worde of the peerlesse Philoclea, the loved paragone of all earthe's lovelinesse; or breathe into my soule that smileingness of fantasie, that strengthe of solide reasone that sweetlie adornes his everie sentence, whilest my ambitious penne has the hardinesse to attempte describeing the Muses and the Virtues well-beloved retreate.

"On the greene side of an aspireinge hille, whose shadie browe is overhunge with woodes, where the solitarie nymphes live undisturbed by the sounde of the intrudinge axe, spreade two fair rowes of arching sycamores, that seeme to bende their leafie burthens, as it were to do obeisance to him, whose vertue-gotten fame had made them fameous, and after being oppressed by the heavie newes of his untimelie fate, hateinge all shewe of cheerfullnesse, had joyned their low-bowed tops to exclude the gay insinuating rays of light. Shaded by them the deerlie esteemed walke commandes a prospecte as extended as his minde, that joyed in its retyred beauties, and as gaye with native ornementes.

"The most sincerelie honoured Duke and his ever highlie praise-deseruinge Dutchesse, possesse the rich treasure of esteeme, whiche theire golden myne of merite has justlie purchased; and the sweetlie amiable nymphe whose spritelie mirthe adornes the Palace of Tranquillitie is beheldе wythe delighte in the tyme recallinge mirroure of our memorie, where the ever-loved and honoured Lady Pamela, and the innocentlie hart-commanding Philoclea, appear in so advantagious a lighte, as filles the hart with Esteeme, and her daughter Friendship."

Miss Catherine Talbot to the Honourable Miss Campbell (giving some Anecdotes of Browne Willis).*

[Extract of a Letter.]

"MY DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"You know Browne Willis, or at least it is not my fault that you do not, for when at any time some of his oddities have particularly struck my fancy, I have written you whole volumes about him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat, that with one of the honestest hearts in the world, he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon. Extremely well versed in Coins, he knows hardly any thing of mankind; and you may judge what kind of education such a one is likely to give to four will

* Mr. Browne Willis was the well-known author of—Notitia Parliamentaria, 2 vols.—Survey of the Cathedral of St. David—Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff—History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies, 2 vols.—Survey of the Cathedral Churchof St. Asaph—Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor—A Survey of Cathedrals—Parochiale Anglicanum—History and Antiquities of Buckingham.

wild girls, who have had no female directress to polish their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling mansion house in a country village. As, by his little knowledge of the world, he has ruined a fine estate, that was, when he first had it, 2000l. per annum, his present circumstances oblige him to an odd-headed kind of frugality, that shews itself in the slovenliness of his dress, and makes him think London much too extravagant an abode for his daughters; at the same time that his zeal for antiquities makes him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought with a guinea, and any journey properly undertaken that will bring him to some old cathedral on the saint's day to which it was dedicated.—As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it may shoot out in the wrong place: in spite of his expensiveness, he appears saving in almost every article of life that people would expect him otherwise in, and, in spite of his frugality, his fortune, I believe grows worse and worse every day. I have told you before, that he is the dirtiest creature in the world, so much so, that it is quite disagreeable to sit near him at table: he makes one suit of clothes serve him at *least* two years, and as to his great coat, it has been transmitted down I believe from generation to generation ever since Noah. On Sunday he was quite a beau. The Bishop of Gloucester is his idol, and (if Mr. Willis were *Pope St. Martin*, as he calls him) would not wait a minute for canonization. To honour last Sunday as it deserved, after having run about all the morning to all the St. George's churches whose difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie-wig, that exceeds indeed all description. It is a wig (the very colour of it is inexpressible) that he has had, he says, these nine years, and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year, in honour of the Bishop of Gloucester's birthday. Indeed, in this birth-day tie-wig he looked so like the Father in the farce, Mrs. Secker was so diverted with, that I wished a thousand times for the invention of Scapin, and I would have made no scruple of assuming the character for our diversion.

"And now, farewell my pen! In gratitude for the assistance thou hast given me, towards making a tedious time seem shorter, towards defeating the malice of a tedious absence, otherwise little interrupted, and preserving me a place in those memories where it is best worth preserving, here will I tie thee to my desk, to rest from all thy labours, when thou hast crowned them with assuring my dear Miss Campbell, how sincerely I am always her's, "C. TALBOT.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO WILLIAM CLARKE, ESQ. OF LIVERPOOL, AT LISBON.

YE hills, with tow'ring forests crown'd;
Ye plains, by sultry suns embrown'd;
Ye vales, along whose vine-clad sides
The Doura rolls her rapid tides;

Ye rocks grotesque, whose rugged brow
Frowns o'er the beating surge below,
Whence Lusitania's genius eyes
The wild wave mingling with the skies!

From northern climes and colder shores
My CLARKE your mild retreats explores,
Hopeful to find your shades supply
That health his native fields deny.

O guide his steps, ye Sylvan powers!
O lead him to your greenest bowers!
And whilst he treads yon flow'ry vale,
Let health breathe strong in every gale!

Nor be your gifts to health confined,
But sooth to peace his gentle mind;
Infuse Contentment's healing balm,
And bid each anxious thought be calm.

Releas'd from Winter's icy arms,
When Spring unfolds her earliest charms,
Then rich in vigorous health restore
The wanderer to his native shore.

With learning that disdains pretence;
With native wit and manly sense;
Again to smooth my brow of care,
Again my social hour to share:

To sooth, by Reason's strong controul,
Each wilder tumult of the soul;
Within due bounds my hopes confine,
And make his temperate spirit mine.

So may nor whirlwind, blight, or storm,
Your fragrant orange-groves deform;

So

So may your vines in clustered pride
Pour in full streams their purple tide.

Nor e'er amidst your favour'd bounds
The Earthquake walk his wasteful rounds,
Which now the trembling wretch deplores
On sad Calabria's altered shores.

R.

LINES WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF STRANGFORD'S TRANSLATIONS FROM CAMOENS.

O THOU to whom the strains are dear
By Fancy pour'd at Feeling's shrine;
Whose heart is true to passion's tear,
Whose brows the wreaths of song entwine:

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy
That brighten round the poet's head;
With me the vocal shell employ,
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

Hast thou not own'd, in passion's trance,
The pow'r that dwells in beauty's sigh;
Hung on the charm of beauty's glance,
And shar'd the bliss of beauty's eye?

Then turn'd in pensive step away,
With chaster thoughts to virtue given;
With all of Love's diviner sway,
With vows of purer life to heaven?

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy
That brighten round the Poet's head;
With me the vocal shell employ,
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

By Valour's spell the forms shall crowd,
So wont his bolder tones to hear;
The din of war shall murmur loud,
And bright shall gleam the threat'ning spear.

For he who breath'd the sweetest shell
Could rise to Valour's loftier strain;
Could bid the breeze of battle swell,
And brave the toils of danger's plain.

Come, Beauty, shed the tear for him
Who tun'd for thee his silver lyre.
The heart is cold, the eye is dim,
That throbb'd to love, that beam'd with fire.

But oh! thou dream of pale distress,
That frown'd upon his parting soul;
Dreg'd his last cup with wretchedness,
And bade Despair's low thunder roll;

Hide from soft Beauty's gaze thy form,
Nor rise to wound the feeling breast;
Nor chill with fear the accents warm
That bid his parted spirit rest!

Birmingham. J.

THE HOLY MAN.

A PORTRAIT.

IN days when blythe my childhood ran,
I knew him well, the Holy Man:
Erect his form, tho' Time had shed
Some snows upon the reverend head.
Youth lent his cheek its liveliest hue,
And lighted still his eyes of blue;
Thence oft would sportive fancy peep,
With mirth that fills the furrow deep;
And oft the guileless lips between
The thought in lambent smiles was seen.
His voice such music could impart
As calms and cheers the troubl'd heart;
Even ere his soothing strain began,
He breath'd of peace—the Holy Man!
In no rude isle—no lonely wood,
His patriarchal dwelling stood,
In no wild glen; the vale was still,
Beneath the slope of sheltering hill;
Alone the flail was heard in air,
Or sabbath bell that chimed to prayer.
There rose his chimney, dimly seen,
Behind its lattice-work of green,
There open stood the simple door,
Haunt of the mourner and the poor,
Haunt of the happy—home of rest,
Even of the care-worn stranger blest!
Him hail'd the son, with cordial mien;
Him sooth'd the daughter's smile serene;
And him caress'd the playful boy,
(Delight of all, the common joy!)
He to the grandsire's charmed ear
Oft breath'd his little lisped prayer;
And oft the hair of silv'ry hue
With wily urchin finger drew;
Then feigning fear the culprit ran—
For well he knew the Holy Man.

Oh! not in cheerless hermitage
Trimm'd he the glimmering lamp of Age:
From him had years no power to steal
Man's dearest privilege—to feel.
Still might the lover, unreprov'd,
With rapture paint the sole belov'd;
And still the fearful maid impart
The sorrows of a conscious heart:
Such rapture once his youth had known,
Such sorrows haply were his own;
Time had but slack'd the thrilling chord,
Responsive to the bosom's lord.
O Memory! let me long retrace
The lov'd expression of his face,
When o'er the historic page unroll'd,
He mus'd on days and deeds of old:
On sceptres now oblivion's prey,
And empires vanished away.
But when he breath'd the patriot's name
He kindl'd with the sacred flame,
And eyes that beam'd through tears confess'd
The transports of a kindred breast.
Sweet was his smile at early morn,
O'er the fair blossom newly born;

Or when at evening's penfive hour
He fought the low laburnum bower.
If look'd from heav'n the ftar of day,
While roll'd the filent clouds away;
If o'er his brow with balmy wing
Breath'd the fweet South, the foul of Spring;
In all around, beneath, above,
He faw, he felt, the power of love:
And as the mother's foul o'erflows,
On the fweet babe her arms enclofe,
So look'd on Nature's genial plan,
So look'd to God, the Holy Man.

Thou gracious form, that from this heart,
Whilft life remains, fhall ne'er depart,
How did this prefcient bofom fwell,
What time I breath'd the fad farewell?
His hand with firmer grafp I preft,
Long on the threfhold did I reft,
A lingering glance again I caft,
Another yet—and then the laft!
Stern Death! on that dear hallow'd breaft
Unfelt thy icy hand was preft;
And whilft thy fwifteft arrow fped,
Still feem'd to fleep the pillow'd head.
Haply, fome angel in his ear
Low whifper'd that the hour was near,
Or haply fome kind vifion ftole
With bland enchantment o'er his foul:
His hand fome ftranger's feem'd to prefs,
His gift fome forrowing mourner blefs;
For pale his lips, his cheek though wan,
Still fmil'd in death the HOLY MAN!

E. B.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* HORATIO NELSON, VISCOUNT *and* BARON NELSON *of the* NILE, *and of* BURNHAM-THORPE *in* GREAT-BRITAIN, DUKE *of* BRONTE *in* SICILY, KNIGHT *of the moft honourable* ORDER *of the* BATH, GRAND-CROSS *of the* NEAPOLITAN ORDER *of* ST. FERDINAND *and of* MERIT, KNIGHT *of the* TURKISH ORDER *of the* CRESCENT, *a* VICE-ADMIRAL *of the* BLUE, HIGH-STEWARD *of* IPSWICH, *a* VICE-PRESIDENT *of the* ASYLUM, *&c. &c. &c.*

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

THE navy of England has always been confidered as a hardy indigenous production, in fome meafure peculiar to our foil, our climate, and our inhabitants. The oak, which is deftined at once to adorn and defend the Britifh Ifles, flourifhes there in the higheft perfection; the natives, inured to all the varieties of a changeable atmofphere, become more hardy by conftant habit; while the ocean which furrounds us points out the element by means of which our wealth and glory have been obtained, and our independence is to be fecured.

The encouragement given to this grand national eftablifhment, by a provident policy, has effected wonders. Our flag has been difplayed in the remoteft feas, fometimes in fearch of a beneficial commerce, and at other times in queft of a fugitive enemy. Our manufactures and our arms have been extended in conjunction to the remoteft corners of the globe. A numerous and gallant race of feamen and of officers has been produced, fuch as the Venetians, the Genoefe, and the Portuguefe, our precurfors, but not our equals, in maritime greatnefs, never witneffed; and a fchool of naval heroes has been thus eftablifhed infinitely fuperior to what any nation could ever boaft of.

The refult has been uniform and confiftent. Our Drakes, our Raleighs, our Cavendifhes, our Howards, have adorned one period of our hiftory; our Montagues, our Ayfcues, our Blakes, another; our Rookes, our Vernons, our Wagers, our Anfons, and our Hawkes, a third.—In the prefent age the number of our great captains has been rather increafed than diminifhed, although death has of late thinned their ranks; and we have but too often planted funereal cyprefs on the graves of thofe around whofe temples, while living, we had entwined the victorious laurel. Rodney, grown hoary in the fervice, died peacefully on fhore, after many celebrated victories over the fleets of the Houfe of Bourbon. Howe refigned his breath in the arms of his family, but not until he had overcome the formidable navy fitted out by France while a republic. Duncan, the conqueror of the Dutch, is no more;—and we have now alfo to deplore NELSON, the hero of Aboukir and Trafalgar, who perifhed, alfo, but not until his flag was flying triumphant amidft the difcomfited fquadrons of a vanquifhed enemy.

We leave it to our poets to fing his dirge; to our orators to raife trophies of eloquence

eloquence to his memory; to our ſtateſmen to deduce the calamities averted, and the advantages obtained, by his exploits; to our hiſtorians to record his actions in works more durable than braſs and marble; it is merely our intention here to enumerate his exploits, and ſcatter a few flowers over his untimely tomb!

Horatio Nelſon, the fourth ſon of the Rev. Edward Nelſon, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, was born in the parſonage-houſe of that pariſh September 29, 1758. His family is reſpectable. His father's progenitors were originally ſettled at Hilſborough, where, in addition to a ſmall hereditary eſtate, they poſſeſſed the patronage of the living, which one of them* enjoyed for ſeveral years. By his mother's† ſide he was related to three great Norfolk families, the Walpoles, the Cholmondeleys, and the Townſhends.

He was placed, while yet of a tender age, at the high-ſchool of Norwich, whence he was removed to North-Walſham, both within the precincts of his native county. But he did not long remain there; for, being the younger ſon of a numerous family, an opportunity was eagerly ſeized of obtaining ſome profeſſional employment for him early in life. This occurred when he was only twelve years old.

Some diſputes having taken place between the Courts of St. James's and Madrid, relative to the poſſeſſion of the Falkland Iſlands, an armament was immediately ordered, and Captain Suckling, his maternal uncle, having obtained a ſhip, he was placed on his quarter deck as a midſhipman, on board the Raiſonable, of 64 guns. But after his family had been at the expence of his outfit, negotiations were entered into, in conſequence of which hoſtilities were ſuſpended, and a treaty concluded, which neither proved gratifying to the honour nor the intereſts of the nation. On this the ſhips in commiſſion were laid up in ordinary, and the officers diſmiſſed. But inſtead of returning home, young Nelſon, who felt no abatement of his ardour, entered on board a merchantman, in which he made a voyage to the Weſt-Indies.

On this occaſion, although he obtained conſiderable nautical knowledge ſo far as bare practice extended, yet having no field for his ambition, he became diſguſted, and would have willingly embraced any other profeſſion. On his return, however, finding that his uncle had obtained the Triumph, he repaired on board of her in his former capacity, and ſoon became reconciled to the ſervice; but as he poſſeſſed an inherent ardour, coupled with an an unabating ſpirit of enterprize, and utter ſcorn of danger, he was ever active to participate in thoſe ſcenes where knowledge was to be obtained or glory earned.

An opportunity of this kind ſoon preſented itſelf, and appeared admirably calculated to ſatiate that romantic taſte for adventure which, from the earlieſt periods of his life, ſeemed at once to fill and to agitate the boſom of our youthful hero.—One of the moſt brilliant circumſtances of the preſent reign conſiſts in that ſpirit of diſcovery which has conſtantly prevailed ſince the acceſſion of His Majeſty to the throne. It was in purſuance of this plan, which was afterwards extended under Captain Cooke to another hemiſphere, that Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, ſailed June 2d, 1773, towards the North Pole. He himſelf was on board the Racehorſe, while Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb veſſel called the Carcaſs, both of which had been fitted out on purpoſe to aſcertain to what degree of latitude it was poſſible to penetrate. On board the latter of theſe veſſels Mr. Nelſon was admitted with great difficulty, and in conſequence of his own preſſing ſolicitation, in the humble capacity of a coxſwain; for, in conſequence of an order from the Admiralty, boys were not permitted to be received on board.

After paſſing Shetland, they came in ſight of Spitſbergen, and afterwards proceeded to Moffen Iſland, beyond which they diſcovered ſeven other iſles, ſituate in 81 deg. 21 min. When they had ſailed a little further north, they became ſuddenly faſt wedged in the ice, on the 31ſt of July; ſo that the paſſage by which the ſhips had entered was ſuddenly and completely blocked up, while a ſtrong current ſet in to the eaſtward. In this critical ſituation they remained five whole days, during which period their deſtruction appeared inevitable; but the young hero, inſtead of being depreſſed, actuated by that filial love, and paſſion for enterprize, which were ever uppermoſt in his breaſt, ventured on the ice during a fine moon-light, and

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* His Lordſhip's grandfather.

† Mrs Nelſon, formerly Miſs Suckling, was the grand-daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. and of Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Eſq. of Houghton.

and on being interrogated relative to his conduct, pointed to a dead bear, and observed, at the same time, "That he wished to obtain the skin for his father."

At length, on the 7th of August, the wind luckily changed, and set in from the eastward; and on the 9th the current having changed so as to assume an opposite direction, they were borne to the open sea, and the adventurous navigators thus delivered from the apprehension of perishing by the intensity of the polar cold. Finding it now utterly impossible to penetrate any further in this intended course, they entered the harbour of Smeerenburg, whence they shaped their way homewards, and on the 24th of September arrived safe at Orfordness, after an absence of one hundred and fourteen days.

Soon after his return, instead of being appalled by the dangers recently encountered, young Nelson applied for and was appointed to a birth in the Seahorse, a twenty-gun ship, in which he repaired to the East-Indies, and, by visiting every part of the coast from the Bay of Bengal to Bussorah, was exposed to an extreme of heat in the course of this voyage, nearly equal to the degree of cold he had experienced in the former. These sudden changes could not but prove very injurious, and his health accordingly yielded to the pressure, so that he was obliged to return home on purpose to breathe his native air.

This being fortunately accomplished, on the 8th of April, 1777, he passed the usual examination before the Board for the rank of lieutenant, and on the subsequent day received his commission as second of the Lowestoffe, of 32 guns. In this vessel he cruized against the Americans, and happening to capture a letter of marque belonging to the Colonies, then in a state of insurrection, the first-lieutenant proved unable to take possession of her, in consequence of a most tremendous sea, that seemed to interdict all approach. The Captain, piqued at this circumstance, and desirous of effecting the object of his wishes, inquired "Whether he had not an officer capable of boarding the prize?" On hearing this, Lieutenant Nelson immediately jumped into the boat, and told the Master, who wished to have anticipated him, "That if he came back without success, it would be his turn."

In 1778 he was appointed to the Bristol, and rose by seniority to be first lieutenant. In the course of the succeeding year (June 11, 1779) he obtained the rank of post-captain, on which occasion he was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke. Having sailed in this vessel for the West Indies, he repaired to Port-Royal in the island of Jamaica, and an expedition against one of the Spanish settlements being then in contemplation, he had now an opportunity, for the first time, of distinguishing himself as a commanding-officer. The enterprize to which we allude was planned by Sir John Dalling, the then governor, for the purpose of seizing on Fort St. Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. On this occasion the commander of the Hinchinbroke conveyed the troops, which were so few in point of number, that they were destitute of a field officer. Edward Marcus Despard, who afterwards suffered for high treason, acted as chief-engineer; while Captain Polson commanded the land forces; but the place would never have been taken had not the first of these officers landed, directed the assault, and even pointed the guns with his own hand.*

His ship being paid off on his return to England, he retired to the place of his nativity, the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe. But he did not remain there long, for he was nominated to the command of the Boreas, in which he repaired to the Leeward-Islands, and had under him his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who then commanded the Pegasus. While on this station, he changed his condition in life, on the 11th of March, 1787, by a marriage with Frances Woodward, daughter and coheir of William Woodward, Esq. senior judge of the island of Nevis, and widow of Josiah Nisbit, M. D., of that island, by whom she had a son, now a captain in the navy, who will be mentioned hereafter.

On his return from the West Indies Captain Nelson repaired with his wife to the parsonage-house of his father, which that venerable clergyman gladly relinquished for their accommodation, and there, at a distance from bustle and strife, he passed a quiet and happy life, until again called into action by the concurrence of unforeseen events. He appeared, indeed, during the "piping times of peace," to affect a taste for rural affairs; to be addicted to quiet, and even to solitude; to hate the "busy hum" of men;

* Captain (afterwards Major) Polson, stated in his dispatch, "That there was scarcely a gun fired but what was pointed by Captain Nelson, of the Hinchinbroke, or Lieutenant Despard, chief-engineer."

and to abhor any event that could tear him from his dear home. But no sooner did the British Ministers indicate a determination to interpose in the domestic concerns of France, and a war appeared unavoidable, than he eagerly repaired to town, and offered his services to the Admiralty.

Fortunately for his country these services were accepted, and he was appointed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns.

That able and gallant officer Lord Hood being at that period appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he accompanied him thither, and was present at the time his Lordship occupied Toulon, which he garrisoned with English, Spanish, and Neapolitan troops. Captain Nelson was also present at the siege of Bastia, having landed at the head of a body of seamen, with whom he served in the batteries until the capture of that city, which surrendered May 22, 1795. He afterwards repaired to Calvi, and while busily employed before it lost an eye. His conduct on both these occasions excited the highest eulogiums on the part of the Admiral who commanded.

On the 25th of April, 1805, being accompanied by the Meleager, Diadem, and Petterell, he performed a brilliant exploit at Laona, having boarded and cut out four French store ships, by means of the boats of his squadron, under the fire of the batteries, and amidst an incessant discharge of musquetry. Several vessels laden with cannon destined for the siege of Mantua, were also captured in the neighbourhood of Oneglia; so that his name became a terror to the foe.

Vice Admiral Hotham having succeeded Lord Hood in the command, Captain Nelson was present at the action with the French fleet (March 15, 1795), on which occasion he served in the centre division, counting as follows:

1. Agamemnon, Capt. Nelson, 64 guns, 491 men.
2. Illustrious, Capt. Frederick, 74 guns, 590 men.
3. Courageux, Captain Montgomery, 74 guns, 640 men.
4. Britannia, Vice-Adm. Hotham, Capt. Holloway, 100 guns, 859 men.
5. Egmont, Rear-Admiral Linzee, Capt. Sutton, 74 guns, 590 men.

The English fleet consisted of fourteen sail of the line, and that of the enemy of fifteen, with an admiral's flag flying on board the Sans-Culottes of 120 guns and 2000 men.

After a sharp and bloody conflict, two ships* were captured; and the Agamemnon was twice called off by signal, on account of his eagerness for a close action.

Soon after this he was detached with a small squadron† from the Mediterranean-fleet, by means of which he swept the adjacent coasts of the enemy, and cut out nine ships belonging to the French from the bays of Alassio and Anguelia, in the neighbourhood of Vado.

When the Viceroy of Corsica (Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto), foreseeing the approaching evacuation of that island, thought fit to seize on the Isle of Elba, he was employed for this purpose; and having first effected a landing, and then placed the Captain of 74 guns within half a pistol shot of the grand bastion, the Governor consented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto-Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately surrendered.

In December 1796 Captain Nelson was gratified for his services by the permission of hoisting a broad pendant as commodore on board La Minerve, in which frigate he captured La Sabina, a forty-gun ship.—Of the enemy one hundred and sixty-four were killed and wounded, while the loss was only forty-one on board his own vessel. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and immediately steered with the intelligence to the squadron commanded by Sir John Jervis, who by his conduct on that day (February 14, 1797) merited and acquired the title of Earl of St. Vincent.

The subject of this memoir had barely time to communicate the particulars relative to the force and state of the enemy, and to shift his pendant on board the Captain of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Miller. The Commander-in-Chief, who had relinquished the blockade of Cadiz in order to pursue the fleet under Don Joseph de Cordova, no sooner received the joyful tidings, than he prepared for action, although he had only fifteen, to oppose twenty seven sail of the line. He however did not upon this occasion disdain to make use of the advantages arising out of superior seamanship; for, by sailing down in a close and compact order, he contrived to begin the engagement before

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* The Ça-Ira of 84 guns, and the Censeur of 74 guns.

† 1. Agamemnon; 2. Inconstant; 3. Meleager; 4. Southampton; 5. Tartar; 6. Ariadne; and 7. Speedy.

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the Spanish Admiral was able to complete his line of battle, as a number of the ships had been separated from the main body. Seizing, therefore, the critical moment when they were still in disorder, by carrying a press of sail the English suddenly passed through the Spanish squadron, after which they tacked in so judicious a manner, as to cut off all that portion which had fallen to leeward. About eleven o'clock the signal was made from the Victory for close fight, and after a severe cannonade the following ships were captured :

1. Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns.
2. San Josef, 112 guns.
3. San Nicolas, 80 guns.
4. San Ysidoro, 74 guns.

The following account of the conduct of Lord Nelson upon this occasion was drawn up by an officer of the army, who happened to be on board at the time :

"When Sir John Jervis (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th of February, 1797, had accomplished his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spanish Admiral, who had been separated to windward with his main body, consisting of eighteen ships of the line, from nine ships that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This design was completely frustrated by the timely opposition of Commodore Nelson, whose station in the rear of the British line afforded him an opportunity of observing this manœuvre : his ship, the Captain, had no sooner passed the rear of the enemy's ships that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy.

"In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the sixth ship from the enemy's rear, which bore the Spanish Admiral's flag, the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world. Notwithstanding the inequality of force, the Commodore instantly engaged this colossal opponent, and for a considerable time had to contend not only with her, but with her second a-head and a-stern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his support ; the enemy's attention was soon directed to the Culloden, Captain Troubridge, and in a short time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns, Captain Frederick, who opportunely came to his assistance.

"The intrepid conduct of the Commodore staggered the Spanish Admiral, who already appeared to waver in pursuing his intention of joining the ships cut off by the British fleet ; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Captain Troubridge's spirited support of the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear-Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irresistible, and Diadem, not far distant, determined the Spanish Admiral to change his design altogether, and to throw out the signal for the ships of his main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard-tack.

"Not a moment was lost in improving the advantage now apparent in favour of the British squadron. As the ships of Rear-Admiral Parker's division approached the enemy's ships in support of the Captain (Commodore Nelson's ship), and her gallant seconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the cannonade became more animated and impressive. In this manner did Commodore Nelson engage a Spanish three-decker, until he had nearly expended all the ammunition in his ship, which had suffered the loss of her fore-top-mast, and received such considerable damage in her sails and rigging, that she was almost rendered *hors du combat*. At this critical period the Spanish three-decker having lost her mizen-mast, fell on board a Spanish two-decker, of 84 guns, that was her second : this latter ship consequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a most vigorous fire was kept up for some time by both ships within pistol-shot.

"It was now that the Commodore's ship lost many men, and that the damages already sustained, through the long and arduous conflict which she had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the contest in the usual way precarious, or perhaps impossible. At this critical moment the Commodore, from a sudden impulse, instantly resolved on a bold and decisive measure, and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent sword in hand ; the boarders were summoned, and orders given to lay his ship on board the enemy.

"Fortune favours the brave ! Nor on this occasion was she unmindful of her favourite. Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's captain, so judiciously directed the course of his ship, that he laid her aboard the starboard-quarter of the Spanish eighty-four, her sprit-sail-yard passing over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen-shrouds ; when the word to board being given, the officers and seamen destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the sixty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, passed with rapidity on board the enemy's ship, and in a short time the San Nicholas was in possession of her intrepid assailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this scene He was aware the attempt was hazardous, and he thought his presence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the success of this bold enterprize : he therefore, as if by magic impulse, accompanied the party in this attack ;

attack; passing from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter-gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders.

" He had not been long employed in taking the necessary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous task. The stern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly amidships of the weather-beam of the prize, San Nicolas, and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musquetry the British who had boarded the San Nicolas. The Commodore was not long in resolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occasion; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind were, to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing therefore an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicholas, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himself the assailants in this new attack, exclaiming, ' Westminster Abbey, or glorious victory !'

" Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprize. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced, and, asking for the British commanding-officer, dropped on one knee, and presented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could scarcely persuade himself of this second instance of good fortune; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a brigadier, to assemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken instantly for communicating to the crew the surrender of the ship. All the officers immediately appeared, and the Commodore had the surrender of the San Josef duly confirmed by each of them delivering his sword.

" The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge (John Sykes, since dead) had attended close by his side throughout this perilous attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them; and the undaunted tar, as they were delivered to him, tucked these honourable trophies under his arm with all the coolness imaginable. It was at this moment also that a British sailor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up in the fulness of his heart, and excusing the liberty he was taking, asked to shake him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him safe on the quarter deck of a Spanish three-decker.

" This new conquest had scarcely submitted, and the Commodore returned on board the San Nicholas, when the latter ship was discovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming, but the presence of mind and resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency soon got the fire under.

" A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to assist in disentangling her from the two prizes; and as she was incapable of further service until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment on board La Minerve frigate, and in the evening shifted it to the Irresistible, Captain Martin; but as soon as the Captain was refitted, he rehoisted his pendant on board the latter ship."

The effect produced at home by this victory was prodigious. Great rejoicings took place every where; the officers of the victorious fleet received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; the King conferred a patent of an earldom, with a pension of 3000l. per annum, on the Commander-in-Chief; while Commodore Nelson, by whose gallantry and exertions two of the prizes had been taken, was honoured with the Order of the Bath, together with a gold medal and chain.

In consequence of a promotion in the navy, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral of the blue in April 1797, and was detached soon after to bring away the garrison of Porto-Ferrajo. After performing this service, on the 27th of May he changed to the Theseus, and was appointed to command the inner-squadron then blockading Cadiz.

An attempt was made by him, during the night of the 3d of July, to bombard this city, and he conducted this enterprize with his usual spirit and resolution, the Thunderer bomb having been stationed, under his management, within two thousand five hundred yards of the walls.—On this the Spaniards, anxious to prevent the consequences, sent out all their armed craft, consisting of mortars, gun-boats, and launches. The conflict was long and obstinate; both sides exhibited great valour; and a singular event ensued, scarcely to be paralleled in the history of modern warfare. The brave Don Miguel Tarrason, who commanded the armament, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars and thirty men, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio Nelson and his boat's crew. They fought with their swords, hand to hand, and the conflict was long and doubtful. At length, however, eighteen of his crew having been killed,

and himself together with the remainder wounded, the Spanish Rear-Admiral sheered off. Nor was the British Commander exempt from danger; for Captain Freemantle, who accompanied him, was hurt, and his coxswain Sykes, together with several sailors, disabled.

Two nights after another bombardment was attempted, and effected with superior success; for ten sail of the line, including the flag-ships of the Admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, were obliged to warp out of the range of the shells. Lord St. Vincent, no indifferent judge of bravery and good conduct, concludes an account of these achievements, in a letter addressed to the Admiralty, with emphatically observing, "That any praise of his would fall far short of Admiral Nelson's merits."

The next exploit in which we find him engaged was an attempt to obtain possession of Teneriffe. Earl St. Vincent having received intelligence, while stationed off Cadiz, that this island was utterly destitute of the means of defence, and that a considerable quantity of treasure had been landed there, determined to detach a squadron against it, commanded by an enterprising officer. Rear-Admiral Nelson being accordingly selected for this purpose, was invested with the command of the following ships:

1. Theseus, 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Nelson, Capt. R. W. Miller.
2. Culloden, 74 guns, Captain Trowbridge.
3. Zealous, 74 guns, Captain Samuel Hood.
4. Leander, 50 guns, Capt. Thompson.
5. Emerald, 44 guns, Capt. Waller.
6. Seahorse, 32 guns, Capt. Freemantle.
7. Terpsichore, 36 guns, Capt. Bowen.
8. Fox cutter, 14 guns, Capt. Gibson.
9. Bomb-ketch.

This armament arrived before Santa-Cruz on the 22d of July, 1797, and as it was intended to take the place by surprise, the undertaking was deferred until night, but the morning was far advanced, in consequence of unforeseen delays. A body of men, including one thousand marines, was then landed under the direction of Captain (now Admiral Sir Thomas) Trowbridge of the Culloden, assisted by the Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, all of whom volunteered their services upon this occasion.

The enemy, however, appear to have been far better prepared than had been imagined, for a very sharp fire was kept up from their batteries; one boat was stove, several were damaged, and the Fox cutter lost.

Admiral Nelson, who had gone on shore with the first division, accompanied it nearly to the spot which was destined for the assault; but having lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, he was left behind.—His son-in-law, Lieutenant (now Captain) Nisbitt, of the royal navy, on missing his leader, returned, and finding him speechless, placed Sir Horatio on his back, and carried him to a boat, which conveyed him on board the Theseus under a most tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries.

While their Commander lay in this deplorable state, the storming-party advanced, scaled the walls, and penetrated into the great square of the town, where having formed, to the number of about four hundred, they marched towards the citadel, but found it too strong for them to attack with any hopes of success, being unprovided with cannon.

In the mean time Captain Trowbridge was informed by some of his prisoners that a large body of Spaniards, assisted by some French, and supported by five field-pieces, was preparing to give them battle. On this, perceiving the utter impossibility of receiving any further aid from the ships, he dispatched Captain Hood with a message to the Spanish Governor, purporting, "That if he would allow him freely, and without molestation, to embark his people, and furnish him with boats for that purpose, in the place of those which had been stove, the squadron before the town should not be permitted to molest it." On his Excellency's replying, "That they must surrender prisoners of war," the messenger observed, "That if the terms preferred by him were not instantly complied with, Santa-Cruz would be set fire to, and the Spaniards attacked at the point of the bayonet."

On hearing this resolute declaration, Don Juan Antonio Gutturez thought it prudent to comply, and Captain Trowbridge immediately marched with his men, colours flying and drums beating, to the head of the mole, where boats being furnished by the Spaniards, they immediately embarked, their wounded men having been kindly received into the hospital, while those who had escaped unhurt received a plentiful supply of provisions of all kinds.

Sir Horatio immediately returned to England, and it was not until many months after his arm had been amputated, that

that he was pronounced out of danger.—On his first appearance at Court, His Majesty received him in the most gracious manner, and was pleased to express regret that his state of health and wounds were likely to deprive the nation of his future services. On this the gallant and undaunted tar replied, with all that enthusiasm peculiar to his character, "I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my king and country."

As it was proposed at this period to confer a pension of 1000l. per annum upon him, on account of his exploits and his losses, it became necessary, according to the custom of the navy, that he should give in a distinct statement of his claims. In consequence of this he drew up the following paper, which stands unrivalled in its kind either in our own or any other service whatsoever.

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"The Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B., and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.

"That during the present war your Memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz., on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours; in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi.

"That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes; and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant-vessels; and your Memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times.*

"In which service your Memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds your Memorialist most humbly submits to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

"HORATIO NELSON.

"*October*, 1797."

He was now enabled, had he been so inclined, to have retired altogether from the service, and lived equally exempt from danger and from want, on his pension and half pay. But his heart still panted after glory; and having rejoined Lord St. Vincent's fleet, a new scene opened for the solace of his ambition and the display of his talents.

The eyes of all Europe were at that moment fixed on Bonaparte. After conquering Italy, and effecting a peace on the Continent, he had fitted out a large fleet, and embarked an army of veteran soldiers. The immediate object of his attack was as yet unknown; and while mankind remained involved in suspense, the English Ministry deemed it prudent to fit out a squadron in pursuit of him.

Sir Horatio Nelson, the officer fixed upon for the command, was detached by Earl St. Vincent into the Mediterranean, on on the 7th of May, 1798, with his flag flying on board the Vanguard, of 74 guns, together with the Orion and Alexander, of equal force, the Emerald and Terpsichore frigates, and La Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war. Having reached the Gulph of Lyons, they were assailed by a very violent gale of wind, which carried away a top-mast, as well as the foremast, of the Rear-Admiral's ship, on the 22d, the very day on which the French fleet with Bonaparte on board, sailed from Toulon. Having refitted in St. Pierre's road, in the island of Sardinia, the harbour of which they were not allowed to enter, the English squadron reached the place of rendezvous on the 4th of June, and were joined, on the 8th, by ten sail of the line under Captain Trowbridge.

With this force, which he deemed sufficient to encounter any fleet of the enemy, Admiral Nelson proposed to steer after them immediately, and knowing that they hed sailed with the wind at N.W., he was induced to think that they were destined up the Mediterranean. Neither on the coast of Italy, nor in the port of Naples, could any intelligence be obtained of the ultimate intentions of the French; all that was learned amounted to a mere supposition that they had proceeded towards Malta. To facilitate the passage thither, it was determined to pass through the Straits of Messina, and this was accomplished on the 20th with a fair wind; and two days after intelligence was received that the French had captured Malta, and sailed thence on the 18th with a fresh breeze at N.W.

On this Sir Horatio took an opposite direction, and was not a little mortified, on discovering Alexandria, that not a single French ship was anchored there. In this state of uncertainty, he instantly returned to Sicily, entered the port of Syracuse, took in a supply of fresh water, steered on the 25th of July for the Morea, and,

and, in consequence of new and more correct information, determined once more to visit Alexandria, which he descried on the first of August at noon. The enemy's fleet was first discovered by Captain Hood, in the Zealous, who immediately communicated by signal that it consisted of the following ships, &c., lying at anchor in a line of battle in Aboukir bay:

1. Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700 men.
2. Le Conquerant, 74 guns, 700 men.
3. Le Spartiate, 74 guns, 700 men.
4. L'Aquilon, 74 guns, 700 men.
5. Le Souverain Peuple, 74 guns, 700 men.
6. Le Franklin, Rear Admiral Blanquet, 80 guns, 800 men.
7. L'Orient, Admiral Breuix, Commander in-Chief, Captain Casa Bianca, 120 guns, 1010 men.
8. Le Tonant, 80 guns, 800 men.
9. L'Heureux, 74 guns, 700 men.
10. Le Timoleon, 74 guns, 700 men.
11. Le Mercure, 74 guns, 700 men.
12. Le Guilliaume Tell, Rear-Admiral Villeneuve, 80 guns, 800 men.
13. Le Genereux, 74 guns, 700 men.

FRIGATES.

1. Le Diane, 48 guns, 300 men.
2. Le Justice, 44 guns, 300 men.
5. L'Artemise, 36 guns, 250 men.
4. La Serieuse, 36 guns, 250 men.

This formidable fleet appeared to be moored in a compact line of battle, supported by a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, while their flanks were strengthened by gun-boats.

Although the wind blew fresh, and the day was far spent, yet the Admiral made the signal for battle, and signified at the same time that it was his intention to attack the enemy's van and centre as it lay at anchor, according to the plan already communicated by him to the respective Captains.

The British fleet, every ship of which sounded its way as it proceeded, stood in; and Sir Horatio being struck with the idea that where there was room for one ship to swing, there was opportunity for another to anchor, measures were taken for carrying this idea into effect, notwithstanding the Culloden had grounded on Bequier Island. The Goliath and Zealous, together with the Orion, the Audacious, and the Theseus, led inside, and received a most tremendous fire from the van of the fleet, as well as the batteries on shore, while the Vanguard anchored on the outside of the enemy, within half a pistol shot of Le Spartiate. The Minotaur, Defence, Bellerophon, Majestic, Swiftsure, and Alexander, came up in succession; and Captain Thompson of the Leander, making up in seamanship for the deficiency of a fifty-gun ship in point of metal, dropped her anchor athwart the hawse of Le Franklin, an eighty-gun ship, in such a masterly manner, as to annoy both her and L'Orient.

Notwithstanding the darkness that soon ensued, Le Guerrier was dismasted in the course of a few minutes, while the twilight yet remained; Le Conquerant and Le Spartiate were also soon reduced to a similar state; three more, L'Aquilon, Le Souverain Peuple, and Le Spartiate, surrendered; soon after which the Admiral's ship, L'Orient, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames burst forth with such rapidity, that great apprehensions were entertained not only for her safety, but also that of such ships of the British fleet as were in her immediate vicinity.

Sir Horatio Nelson, who had retired below in consequence of a wound received during the action, no sooner received intelligence of this alarming event, than he came upon the deck, and, with that inborn humanity which is the best characteristic of a hero, bethought him of the most likely means to save the lives of as many of the enemy as possible. The only boat in a condition to swim was therefore immediately dispatched from the Admiral's ship, and the Commanders of others following the example, about seventy lives were saved; and many more would have been rescued from death, had not the vessel alluded to blown up suddenly with a most tremendous explosion.

In the mean time the firing continued, with the interval of this awful moment only excepted; and the victory having been now secured in the van, such ships as were not disabled bore down upon those of the enemy that had not been in the engagement.

When the dawn developed the scene of this terribly conflict, only two sail of the line* were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck their ensigns! These, conscious of their danger, together with two frigates, cut their cables in the course of the morning, and stood out to sea.

After this signal victory, the victorious Commander lost no time in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for his success. He accordingly issued the following notice:

"MEMORANDUM.

* Le Guilliaume Tell and Le Genereux.

"MEMORANDUM.

"*To the Officers of the Squadron.*

"*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August* 2, 1798.

"ALMIGHTY GOD having bleſſed His Majeſty's arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanks for the ſame at two o'clock this day, and recommends every ſhip doing the ſame as ſoon as convenient."

Public ſervice was accordingly performed on the quarter deck, the other ſhips following the example of the Admiral.

On the ſame day he addreſſed the following circular letter to the Captains under him, fully expreſſive of his approbation of their conduct:

"*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Auguſt* 2, 1798.

"The Admiral moſt heartily congratulates the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the ſquadron he has had the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he deſires they will accept his moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It muſt ſtrike forcibly every Britiſh ſeaman how ſuperior their conduct is, when in diſcipline and good order, to the riotous behaviour of lawleſs Frenchmen.

"The ſquadron may be aſſured the Admiral will not fail, with his diſpatches, to repreſent their truly meritorious conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Commander-in-Chief.

"*To the Captains of the Ships of the Squadron.*"

It was the fourth day after the action before the Admiral could tranſmit intelligence of this memorable event. His diſpatches upon this occaſion were entruſted to Captain Berry, in the Leander; and no ſooner were they made public, than the greateſt ſenſation was occaſioned throughout Europe. The Emperor of Germany immediately broke off the conferences for a peace at Raſtadt; the Ottoman Porte declared war againſt the French; and the King of Naples marched an army to Rome, of which he for a time diſpoſſeſſed them.

In England the victory of the Nile was celebrated by means of bonfires and illuminations; while the King and both Houſes of Parliament were eager to beſtow marks of favour on the triumphant fleet and its gallant leader. His Majeſty immediately conferred upon him the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, and he was accordingly called up to the Houſe of Peers, as Lord Nelſon of the Nile. The Grand Seignior tranſmitted a ſuperb diamond chelengk, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans; and the King of Naples ſoon after granted the title of Duke of Bronté, with an eſtate in Sicily.

Inſtead of returning home to repoſe under his laurels, the Admiral immediately ſailed for Sicily, where he was received as a deliverer by the King. The ſubjects of that Monarch, diſcontented at his conduct, and ſupported by the French, had but lately driven him from his capital, after which they eſtabliſhed, or rather proclaimed, "The Parthenopean Republic." The zeal of Cardinal Ruffo, however, who ſucceſsfully mingled the character of a ſoldier with that of a prieſt, proved ſignally efficacious towards the reſtoration of the exiled monarch. Having marched to Naples at the head of a body of Calabrians, he obliged "the patriots," as they were termed, who were in poſſeſſion of all the forts, to capitulate; and to this treaty the Engliſh, Turkiſh, and Ruſſian Commanders acceded. On the appearance of Lord Nelſon, however, Ferdinand publicly diſavowed "The authority of Cardinal Ruffo to treat with ſubjects in rebellion," and the capitulation was accordingly violated, with the exception of the priſoners in Caſtella Mare alone, which had ſurrendered to the Engliſh ſquadron under Commodore Foote. This is the only portion of the Admiral's public conduct which has ever been cenſured; for an Engliſhwoman* reſiding abroad having obtained the original treaty in queſtion, thought fit to publiſh it, accompanied with the ſevereſt animadverſions.

After having effected the blockade of Malta, procured the evacuation of Rome, greatly contributed to the reſtoration of the King of Naples to his capital and his throne, Lord N. embarked with the Engliſh Miniſter to the Court of Naples (Sir William Hamilton) and landed at Yarmouth, in his native county, on the 6th of November, after an abſence of three years, which had been wholly occupied by a ſeries of the moſt brilliant and magnanimous achievements.

The populace aſſembled in crowds to behold the Hero of the Nile, and harneſſing themſelves to his carriage, dragged him to

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* Miſs Williams. The mind of Lord Nelſon was greatly affected with the charges adduced againſt him, and Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and we underſtand that a gentleman who poſſeſſes materials for his Lordſhip's Life was entruſted by him, a few months before his death, with a written refutation of ſeveral of the ſtatements of this lady.

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the inn. On his arrival in London, similar honours attended him; and, after dining at the Guildhall, he was presented with a superb sword by Mr. Chamberlain Clarke, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in testimony of an action "perhaps unequalled in the history of mankind."

The reply, which is as follows, was delivered amidst bursts of applause:

"Sir,

"It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction I receive from this honourable Court such a testimony of their approbation of my conduct; and with this VERY SWORD [*his Lordship at the same time holding it up in his remaining hand*] I hope soon to aid in reducing our implacable and inveterate enemy to proper and due limits; without which this Country can neither hope for nor expect a solid, honourable, and permanent peace!"

His Lordship did not remain long inactive, for in consequence of his own pressing solicitations he was enabled once more to hoist his flag in the service of his country; and the Admiralty, with a due and appropriate regard to his glory, appointed him to the command of the San Josef, of 110 guns, a ship formerly boarded and taken by himself, with so much glory, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.

A confederacy of the Northern Powers having alarmed the nation, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet consisting of eighteen sail of the line and four frigates, together with a number of gun-boats and bomb vessels, in all fifty four sail, having been fitted out for this purpose, proceeded from Yarmouth roads for the Baltic March 12, 1801. The command of this expedition was entrusted to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Vice Admiral Nelson and Rear-Admiral Totty, the last of whom lost his flag-ship on a sand-bank off the coast of Lincolnshire. On the arrival of the English squadron in the Cattegat, Sir Hyde dispatched a letter to the Governor of Cronenburg, in which, after alluding to the hostile conduct of Denmark, he demanded, "Whether he could pass that fortress freely, and without impediment?"*

On being answered in the negative, he anchored near to the Island of Huen, and, in company with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear-Admiral Graves surveyed the formidable line of ships, radeaus, galleys, fire-vessels, and gun boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were also further strengthened by two ships of seventy guns, and a large frigate, in the inner-road of Copenhagen; while two sixty-four gun ships, without masts, were moored on the flat towards the entrance of the arsenal.

Lord Nelson, who had offered his services for conducting the attack, now shifted his flag from the St. George to the Elephant, and, notwithstanding the formidable preparations against him, fearlessly led the van, and passed the Sound, with little or no loss. On the 2d of April he weighed to engage the Danish fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, eleven floating-batteries, one bomb-ketch, &c. The action commenced at ten o'clock, and, after a sharp and bloody conflict, seventeen sail were either sunk, burnt, or taken.

It ought not to be omitted, on the other hand, that the Danes conducted themselves with great resolution; that their principal batteries, as well as the ships at the mouth of the harbour, were still untouched, and that two of his own division had grounded, and others were in danger; while it would have been extremely difficult to have returned with the prizes under the fire of the batteries.

It was at this critical moment Lord N. discovered that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and equally capable of acting the part of a statesman and a warrior, as the following correspondence will sufficiently attest:

No. I.

"Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating-batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who had defended them.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE.

"*To the Brothers of Englishmen, the Danes.*"

No. II.

"His Royal Highness the Prince-Royal of Denmark has sent me, General-Adjutant Lindholm, on board to His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Nelson, to ask the particular object of sending the flag of truce."

No. III.

Lord Nelson's Answer.

"Lord Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce was humanity: he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded

* History of the Heroes of the French Revolution, vol. ii., p. 250.

wounded Danes may be taken on ſhore; and Lord Nelſon will take his priſoners out of the veſſels, and burn or carry off his prizes, as he ſhall think fit. Lord Nelſon, with humble duty to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark, will conſider this the greateſt victory he ever gained, if it be the cauſe of a happy reconciliation and union between his own moſt gracious Sovereign and His Majeſty the King of Denmark.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

Soon after this his Lordſhip went on ſhore, and a conference having taken place, and an armiſtice having been agreed to and ratified, on the part of the Crown Prince on the one hand, and Sir Hyde Parker, Commander-in Chief, on the other, he returned on board.

The entire management of the negotiation having thus devolved on Admiral Lord Nelſon, he next addreſſed himſelf to the Swediſh Government, and obtained the embargo to be taken off all the Engliſh ſhips in the Baltic. Theſe two grand points having been gained, his Lordſhip, who was obliged, on account of the ſtate of his health, to return home, left inſtructions to his ſucceſſor, Vice-Admiral Pole, to complete what was ſtill wanting on the part of Great Britain. The critical death of Paul Emperor of Ruſſia, the continuance of a formidable fleet in the Baltic, and, above all, the memory of the battle of Copenhagen, which in point of fierceneſs ſurpaſſed, and of ſucceſs nearly equalled, that of the Nile, all contributed to the joyful event that ſpeedily enſued,—a treaty of peace and amity with the Northern Powers.

An opportunity now once more occurred of his retiring to the boſom of his family, accompanied by honour, renown, and affluence. But this was never once dreamed of by our gallant Commander, while his country remained at war; for "Victory, or Weſtminſter-Abbey," were always uppermoſt in his thoughts, words, and actions.

As the enemy at this period boaſted of their intentions to invade and ſubjugate the kingdom, he determined if poſſible to render all their vain-glorious threats abortive, by deſtroying their flotilla in the port that protected it by means of numerous batteries and a conſiderable army. For this purpoſe he hoiſted his flag, as Vice-Admiral of the Blue, on board the Meduſa, then lying at Sheerneſs, and at the ſame time aſſumed the command of two ſail of the line, fifteen frigates, and a variety of ſmall craft. In the month of Auguſt, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's fleet of gun-boats, armed brigs, and lugger-rigged flats, with ſuch effect, that in the courſe of a few hours three of them were ſunk and ſix drove on ſhore. An attempt was made by boats to effect more, and more would in all probability have been effected, had not a treaty ſuddenly taken place and been concluded on terms in no wiſe commenſurate with either the hopes entertained or the achievements performed.

He was now enabled to retire to the eſtate lately purchaſed by himſelf, Merton, and enjoy the ſociety of his friends; but no ſooner was this ſhort and ill-ſtarred peace diſſolved, than his Lordſhip was called upon to take the command of the ſhips in the Mediterranean. He accordingly repaired thither, on board the Victory, May 20, 1803, and formed the blockade of Toulon with a powerful ſquadron. Notwithſtanding all the vigilance employed, a fleet eſcaped out of this port on the 30th of March, 1805, and ſhortly after formed a junction with the Cadiz ſquadron, Sir John Orde being obliged to retire before ſuch a ſuperiority in point of numbers.

The gallant Nelſon no ſooner received intelligence of this event, than he followed the enemy to the Weſt-Indies; and ſuch was the terror of his name, that they returned without effecting any thing worthy of mention, and got into port after running the gauntlet through Sir Robert Calder's ſquadron. The enemy having thus again eluded his purſuit, he returned almoſt inconſolable to England; but departed ſoon after to aſſume the command of the fleet off Cadiz, where, impatient of further delay, he had recourſe to every art to induce them to put once more to ſea. In this he at length proved ſucceſsful; and, while he conſummated his glory, loſt his life, as he had predicted, in battle.

As few or no private accounts have been as yet received, the following extract from the diſpatch of Admiral (now Lord) Collingwood will afford, if not the completeſt, yet the moſt authentic, details hitherto in our power to obtain:

"The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ſhips of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ſhip from the van, the ſecond in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the ſucceeding ſhips breaking through in all parts aſtern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was ſevere: the enemy's

enemy's ſhips were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irreſiſtible, and it pleaſed the Almighty Diſpoſer of all events to grant His Majeſty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ſhips having ſtruck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ſhips, joining their frigates to leeward, ſtood towards Cadiz. The five headmoſt ſhips in their van tacked, and, ſtanding to the ſouthward, to windward of the Britiſh line, were engaged, and the ſternmoſt of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majeſty's ſquadron nineteen ſhips of the line, of which two are firſt-rates, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spaniſh rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Ciſneros.

"After ſuch a victory it may appear unneceſſary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the ſeveral Commanders; the concluſion ſays more on the ſubject than I have language to expreſs; the ſpirit which animated all was the ſame: when all exert themſelves zealouſly in their country's ſervice, all deſerve that their high merits ſhould ſtand recorded; and never was high merit more conſpicuous than in the battle I have deſcribed.

"The Achille, a French 74, after having ſurrendered, by ſome miſmanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were ſaved by the tenders.

"A circumſtance occurred during the action, which ſo ſtrongly marks the invincible ſpirit of Britiſh ſeamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot reſiſt the pleaſure I have in making it known to their Lordſhips:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or deſign, by a French ſhip on one ſide and a Spaniard on the other; the conteſt was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined enſigns were torn from the poop, and the Britiſh hoiſted in their places.

"Such a battle could not be fought without ſuſtaining a great loſs of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the Britiſh navy and the Britiſh nation, in the fall of the Commander-in Chief, the loſs of a hero, whoſe name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the moſt poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inſpired ideas ſuperior to the common race of men, I was bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occaſion in which he fell, does not bring the conſolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordſhip received a muſket-ball in his left breaſt, about the middle of the action, and ſent an officer to me immediately with his laſt farewel; and ſoon after expired."

Thus fell glorioufly, on his own quarter-deck, after a long and obſtinate conteſt, and at the very moment when the greateſt naval victory ever obtained before by his country had been achieved, Horatio Lord Viſcount Nelſon, on the 21ſt of October, 1805. He dropped by a muſket-ſhot, that entered below his left ſhoulder, and, from the alarming poſition of the wound, afforded from the firſt but little hopes of ſucceſs. The laſt awful ſcene was worthy of his former life.—When carried below, the ſurgeons being buſied about others, he waved every idea of rank and ſuperiority, and deſired to be attended in rotation. When he learned his fate, not from the mouth, but the countenance, of his medical attendant, his mind was ſtill occupied with the ſame earneſtneſs as before about the diſcharge of his public functions. It was with this view that he communicated his ſituation to Admiral Collingwood, the ſecond in command, and gave orders to all around him. His mind ſeemed ſoothed on his being told that the arms of his country had ſo completely triumphed, that fifteen ſail of the enemy were then in the power of his fleet; and, after ſome kind obſervations reſpecting preſent, and tender adieus to abſent, friends, the Hero breathed his laſt!

No ſeaman recorded in our naval annals ever ſuffered ſo much in perſon, or acquired ſo much in glory. The loſs of an eye, an arm, a wound on the forehead, and ſeveral contuſions in the body, are ſo many proofs of the truth of the former aſſertion; the capture of forty-ſeven ſail of the line, one hundred and twenty-four actions by ſea and land, among which were four memorable pitched battles, in three of which he commanded,—St. Vincent's, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and that in which he at once triumphed and fell,—atteſt the juſtice of the latter.

His Majeſty has already conferred the well-earned title of Earl of Trafalgar on his brother; and it is to be hoped that his memory will be perpetuated, and his example recorded for the imitation of our naval commanders during the preſent and future ages, with a munificence worthy of a great and grateful nation.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this Society, of which he has been long an active member, a paper on the Direction of the Sun and Solar System. The learned astronomer conceived, more than twenty years ago, that it was highly probable there was a motion of the Sun and solar system towards λ Herculis; and he says the reasons which were in 1783 pointed out for introducing a solar motion will now be much strengthened by other considerations. We cannot, for the want of figures, follow Dr. Herschel in his reasoning on this subject. He conceives that the motion of the Sun and solar system will account for the apparent motions of the larger fixed stars upon much the easiest principles. Thus by admitting a motion of the Sun towards λ Herculis, the annual motions of six stars, viz., Sirius, Arcturus, Capella, Lyra, Aldebaran, Procyon, may be reduced to little more than 2″, whereas the sum of them would be 5″.3537; and by another table, founded on a calculation of the angles, and the least quantities of real motion of the same fix stars, it appears that the annual proper motion of the stars may be reduced to 1″.4594, which is 9″.7655 less than the sum in the former case. In another paper on this subject the Doctor means to consider the velocity of the solar motion.

Dr. HERSCHEL has presented to the Society another paper containing Observations on the singular Figure of the Planet Saturn. "There is not (says the author) perhaps another object in the heavens that presents us with such a variety of extraordinary phenomena as the planet Saturn. A magnificent globe, encompassed by a stupendous double ring; attended by seven satellites; ornamented with equatorial belts; compressed at the poles; turning upon its axis; mutually eclipsing its ring and satellites, and eclipsed by them; the most distant of the rings also turning upon its axis, and the same taking place with the farthest of the satellites, all the parts of the system of Saturn occasionally reflecting light to each other; the rings and moons illuminating the nights of the Saturnian; the globes and satellites enlightening the dark parts of the rings; and the planet and rings throwing back the Sun's beams upon the moons, when they are deprived of them at the time of conjunction."

Besides these circumstances, which appear to leave hardly any room for addition, there is yet a singularity left, which distinguishes the figure of Saturn from that of all the other planets. It is flattened at the poles, but the spheroid that would arise from this flattening is modified by some other cause, which Dr. H. supposes to be the attraction of the ring. It resembles a parallelogram, one side of which is the equatorial, the other the polar diameter, with the four corners rounded off, so as to leave both the equatorial and polar regions flatter than they would be in a regular spheroidical figure.

By another observation, in which Dr. Herschel had a good opportunity of comparing Saturn with Jupiter, he found the figure of the two planets to be decidedly different. The flattening at the poles and on the equator of Saturn is much greater than it is on Jupiter, but the curvature at the latitude of from 40° to 48° on Jupiter is less than on Saturn.

As the result of another set of observations, Dr. H. supposes the latitude of the greatest curvature to be less than 45 degrees. The eye will also distinguish the difference in the three diameters of Saturn. That which passes through the points of the greatest curvature is the largest, the equatorial the next, and the polar diameter the smallest. The following table gives the proportions:

The diameter of the greatest curvature, - - -	36
The equatorial diameter, -	35
The polar diameter, - -	32
Latitude of the longest diameter,	43°.20′

The observations thrown out in this paper concerning the figure of the body of Saturn, will lead to some intricate researches, by which the quantity of matter in the ring, and its solidity, may in some measure be ascertained. They afford also a new instance of the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; for, in the case of Saturn, we shall have to consider the opposite influence of two centripetal and two centrifugal forces; the rotation of both the ring and planet having been ascertained in some of Dr. Herschel's former papers.

Mr. HATCHETT has given two paper "On an Artificial Substance which possesses the principal characteristic Properties of Tanning." He defines tanning to be a peculiar substance or principle which is naturally

naturally formed, and exists in a great number of vegetable bodies, such as oak-bark, galls, sumach, catechu, &c., commonly accompanied by extract, gallic-acid, and mucilage. Recent experiments have convinced Mr. H. that a substance possessing the chief characteristic properties of tanning may be formed by very simple means, not only from vegetable, but even from mineral and animal substances. It may be formed by exposing carbon to the action of nitric acid, and this is best effected when the carbon is uncombined with any other substance excepting oxygen.

A portion of Bovey coal was exposed to a red heat in a close vessel, and was then reduced to powder and digested with nitric acid. Nearly the whole was converted into the tanning substance. A coal from Sussex, and a piece of the Surturbrand from Iceland, yielded similar results.—Deal saw-dust also, converted first into charcoal, and then treated in the manner already described, yielded a liquid which copiously precipitated gelatine.

These are but a part of Mr. Hatchett's experiments. They are, however, sufficient to exhibit the principle, and to justify the conclusion, "That a substance very analogous to tanning, which has hitherto been considered as one of the proximate principles of vegetables, may be produced by exposing carbonaceous substances, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, to the action of nitric acid."

The efficacy of this new substance has been proved by actual practice, and Mr. H. has converted skin into leather by means of materials, which, to professional men, must, as he conceives, appear extraordinary, such as deal saw-dust, asphaltum, turpentine, pit-coal, wax-candle, and even a piece of the same sort of skin.—Hence it is hoped that an economical process may be discovered, so that every tanner may be enabled to prepare his leather even from the refuse of his present materials.

Mr. HATCHETT's second paper contains additional experiments and remarks on the same substance, from which it appears, that three varieties of the artificial tanning substance may be formed; viz.,

1. That which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral.

2. That which is formed by distilling nitric acid from common resin, indigo, dragon's-blood, and various other substances.

3. That which is yielded to alcohol by common resin, elemi, assa-fœtida, camphor, &c. after these bodies have been some time previously digested with sulphuric acid.

The first variety is most easily formed; and in some cases 100 grains of dry vegetable charcoal afforded 120 of the tanning substance.

The second variety is obtained from a great variety of vegetable bodies, by digesting and distilling them with nitric acid; but it is not so readily prepared as the first, nor in so large proportional quantities.

The third variety appears to be uniformly produced during a certain period of the process, but by long continuance of the digestion it is destroyed.

Substances, such as gums, which afford much oxalic acid by treatment with other acids, do not yield any of this tanning substance. The energy of its action on gelatine and skin is inferior to that of the first variety, into which, however, it may be easily converted by nitric acid.

Mr. TIMOTHY LANE, in a paper laid before the Royal Society, has attempted to prove that mere oxides of iron are not magnetic; that any inflammable substances mixed with them do not render them magnetic, until they are by heat chemically combined with the oxides, and that when the combustible substance is again separated by heat, the oxides return to their unmagnetic state. By repeated experiments Mr. Lane found that heat alone produced no magnetic effect on the oxide, and that inflammable matter with heat always rendered some of the particles magnetic.

Ex. 1. He mixed some oxides of iron with coal in a glass mortar, and continued rubbing them together for some time without any magnetic effect. The mixture was then put into a tobacco-pipe, and placed in the clear red-heat of a common fire; as soon as the pipe had acquired a red-heat it was taken out. The mixture was put on a glazed tile to cool, and proved highly magnetic.

Ex. 2. He rubbed some oxides of iron in a glass mortar, with sulphur, charcoal, camphor, ether, alkohol, &c., but no magnetism was produced without a heat equal to about that of boiling lead.

Small quantities of any inflammable matter in a red heat have an evident effect on the oxide. Hydrogen, aided by a red-heat, renders the oxide magnetic. Alkohol, if pure, has the same effect.

The portion of inflammable matter requisite to render a considerable quantity of oxide

oxide magnetic is very ſmall, ſince a ſingle grain of camphor, diſſolved in an adequate portion of alkohol, and mixed with 100 grains of the oxide in a glaſs mortar, will, by a red-heat, render the whole magnetic.

As oxides of iron are rendered magnetic by heat when mixed with inflammable matter, it may be underſtood why Pruſſian-blue, ſulphurets, and ores of iron containing inflammable matter, become magnetic by the agency of fire; while theſe ſame ones revert to their unmagnetic ſtate, when the heat has been continued long enough to drive off the whole of the inflammable matter. Thus calcined ſulphurets of iron, diſtinguiſhable by their red colour, are found among the cinders of a common fire, unmagnetic, when all the ſulphur is ſublimed.

Mr. Knight, in a paper "On the Reproduction of Buds," ſays, every tree, in the ordinary courſe of its growth, generates in each ſeaſon thoſe buds which expand in the ſucceeding ſpring, and the buds thus generated contain in many inſtances the whole leaves which appear in the following ſummer. But if theſe buds be deſtroyed in the winter, or early part of the ſpring, other buds, in many ſpecies of trees, are generated, which in every reſpect perform the office of thoſe which previouſly exiſted, except that they never afford fruit or bloſſoms. He then proceeds to mention different theories to account for this; and as his own opinion, he ſays, that the buds neither ſpring from the medulla nor the bark, but are generated by central veſſels which ſpring from the lateral orifices of the alburnous tubes. The practicability of propagating ſome plants from their leaves may ſeem to ſtand in oppoſition to this hypotheſis; but the central veſſel is always a component part of the leaf, and from it the bud and young plant probably originate. Mr K. thinks that few ſeeds contain leſs than three buds, one of which only, except in caſes of accident, germinates. Some ſeeds contain a much greater number. The ſeed of the peach appears to be provided with ten or twelve leaves, each of which probably covers the rudiment of a bud, and the ſeeds, like the buds of the horſe-cheſnut, contain all the leaves, and apparently all the buds, of the ſucceeding year.

Annual and biennial plants do not appear to poſſeſs the power given to perennial plants to reproduce their buds. Some biennials poſſeſs a ſingular reſource when all their buds have been deſtroyed. "A turnip (ſays Mr. K.) from which I had cut off the greater part of the fruit-ſtalks, and of which all the buds had been deſtroyed, remained ſome weeks in an apparently dormant ſtate; after which the firſt ſeed in each pod germinated, and burſting the ſeed-veſſel, ſeemed to execute the office of a bud and leaves to the parent plant during the ſhort remaining term of its exiſtence, when its preternatural foliage periſhed with it."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM KENT's (PLYMOUTH), *for Additions and Improvements on a Candleſtick, as will be found to prevent accidental Fires in the Uſe of Candles.*

THIS invention, if ſuch it may be called, is a very trifling improvement, upon thoſe guard-candleſticks which have been many years made uſe of in bed-rooms by thoſe who are accuſtomed to burn night-lights. Inſtead of the tin guard, glaſs or horn is recommended; a contrivance is added to keep in the water when the candleſtick is to be moved about; and a hole in the ſocket to admit the water, and to take out the end of the candle that drops in.

MR. ROWNTREE's (CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY), *for an Improvement in Water-Cloſets.*

The water-cloſet deſcribed in this ſpecification is portable, and may be moved from place to place without taking to pieces, and has all the advantages in reſpect to prevention of ſmell which is found in thoſe that are fixed. It may be made for ſick-rooms, and on ſuch a ſcale as to occupy no more ſpace, or be more incumbrance, than a night chair. The reſervoir for water is fixed in the ſame piece of furniture as the baſin and ſoil-receiver, which latter is ſo fixed to the ſoil pipe from the baſin, that it may be taken away and

and replaced at pleaſure. The ſmell is prevented fromgetting out of the receiver by means of the ſoil-pipe from the baſin forming an air-tight junction with it, either by having the end of the pipe immerſed in water, or ſome proper fluid, or otherwiſe made cloſe by flanches, inſition, &c.

MR. CHARLES HOBSON'S *and* MR. CHARLES SYLVESTER'S (SHEFFIELD), *for a Method of Manufacturing Zinc into Wire, and into Veſſels and Utenſils for Culinary and other Purpoſes.*

We have already, in a former Number, referred to this invention, and ſhall now give a more full and accurate deſcription of it. "The diſcovery (ſay the patentees) upon which the proceſſes of our method are grounded, and ſo eſſentially depend, is, that zinc, which has been heretofore called a ſemi-metal, becauſe it is not malleable, and ſcarcely capable of extenſion, by mechanical means, at the ordinary temperature of the atmoſphere, or at thoſe heats which are uſually applied in forging or extending the metals called entire metals, is capable of being extended by hammering, laminating, wire drawing, preſſing, ſtamping, &c., provided the zinc be kept during the ſaid operations at or about a certain heat.

By the method now made uſe of, the zinc is caſt into ingots or thick plates, which, when intended to be mechanically wrought, are to be heated in an oven to a temperature between 210 and 300 degrees of the ſcale of Fahrenheit. For wire, it is moſt convenient that the zinc be caſt into cylinders, and theſe are to be extended between rollers at the above temperature, till their lengths are increaſed four times, after which they may be drawn through wire-plates without farther heating or annealing, unleſs the pieces be very thick. Plates of zinc may be made by working it from the ingot or piece between rollers, at the temperature aforeſaid, and thoſe plates may be hammered up into veſſels for culinary purpoſes by the ſame treatment as is applied to other metals, taking care, when the ſize or form, or other intended requiſites of the veſſels require it, to heat or anneal the zinc at proper times during the operation. Utenſils of every deſcription may be ſtamped, forged, or wrought, of zinc, during its malleable ſtate; and when it is neceſſary to unite pieces or plates of zinc together, ſolder is to be uſed conſiſting of two parts of tin and one part of zinc, more or leſs, according to the hardneſs and fuſibility required, or common glazier's ſolder may be uſed and applied."

MR. CHAPMAN'S (HOLDERNESS, YORK), *for a Mill for Tearing, Cruſhing, and Preparing Oak-Bark, to be uſed by Tanners in the Proceſs of Tanning Hides.*

The nature of this invention cannot be deſcribed without the uſe of figures. It will therefore be ſufficient to ſay, that the mill is adapted to the force of ſteam, wind, water, or horſes, and that the rag wheels may be made of any kind of metal. The rag-barrel has twenty rows of plates, or more; this is kept clean by a ſpike-roller. A ſmaller barrel, turning in a contrary direction to the rag-barrel, gathers the bark, and holds it faſt by having the points upwards whilſt the rag-barrel is tearing it to pieces. A cylinder ſeparates the ground or torn bark, which falls into a baſket adapted to the purpoſe. Bins are alſo placed to receive the fine and the coarſer duſt.

MR. MARSLAND'S (HEATON-NORRIS, LANCASTER), *for Improvements in the Proceſs of Dying Silk, Woollen, Mohair, Fur, Hair, Cotton, and Linen, in a Manufactured and in the Raw State.*

In our laſt we gave an account of Mr. Marſland's method of ſizing yarn. The invention here deſcribed is but an extenſion, or perhaps an application only, of the ſame principle. The articles to be dyed muſt be put into an air-tight receiver; then, by means of an air-pump, or other means, a vacuum is to be produced, or as much of the air extracted as poſſible, and ſuch of the liquid materials, or ſubſtances commonly uſed in dying, are to be introduced into the receiver, care being taken that no air, or as little as poſſible, be admitted into it. The articles to be dyed are then to remain in ſuch liquid materials as are contained in the receiver until they are ſufficiently ſaturated therewith. A lid, grating-bars of wood, or other ſolid ſubſtance, muſt be placed within the receiver, at the diſtance of a few inches from the top thereof, to prevent the articles which are to be dyed from riſing above the ſurface of the liquor.

A patent has been lately taken out in Paris by the Sieur Deſpiau, for an improvement in weaving, which renders it unneceſſary for the workman to throw the ſhuttle with his hand. The weaver, when he ſets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the ſame time moves two

two ſprings, placed on each ſide of the loom, by which the ſhuttle is thrown at the moment when the frame is removed back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at liberty, and he can pull back the frame when he wiſhes to make the texture cloſer. Experiments have proved that a weaver may work longer, and with much leſs fatigue, at this than at a common loom; that he can, in twelve hours, weave twelve Paris ells of a yard-wide cotton-ſtuff, whereas, by the ordinary flying-ſhuttle, a good workman can ſcarcely, in the ſame time, make more than four or ſix ells. The ſame experiments likewiſe have ſhewn that this improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of ſtuffs, woollens, blankets, linens, &c., and that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expence; that the conſtruction of the mechaniſm by which the ſhuttle is thrown is ſimple, and requires no expence to keep it in repair, and may be adapted to all looms of the ordinary conſtruction.

Looms of this conſtruction are fitted up by Meſſrs. Barbazan and Co., at the Gobelins at Paris, at the expence of from two to two guineas and a half.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

THE univerſal and heartfelt tribute of reſpect which has been paid to the memory of the late lamented Lord Nelſon, has communicated its influence to the painters and poets; and many, very many, have, ever ſince we had the advice of his death, been exerting all their powers to perpetuate his praiſe and immortalize his fame. They began with mixing marks of their regret with the illuminations for his brilliant victory, in which the blazing windows bore teſtimony to the feelings of the inhabitants,

> "In words that blaze, and thoughts that burn."

It muſt be acknowledged, however, that ſome of the inſcriptions were more ſimilar to readings in Weſtminſter-Abbey, than to the tranſparencies of a rejoicing-night.

Jean, the artiſt, of Newman ſtreet, exhibited a tranſparency of Britannia, with the uſual inſignia of Fame, the victories of the gallant Admiral, and on the weſt ſide an urn, with the following inſcription:

> "Britannia, victor, ever muſt deplore
> Her darling Hero, Nelſon, now no more!"

The inſcription at the houſe of Mr. Abraham Goldſmid was peculiarly appropriate and intelligent. Between two cordons of lamps, in tranſparent letters.

> "I rejoice for my country, but mourn for my friend."

But ſetting aſide theſe little effuſions of the hour, we find that ſeveral great works are in hand on the occaſion.

Meſſrs. Boydells' intend having a very capital picture engraved in the firſt ſtyle, in commemoration of the event, but we believe have not yet entirely arranged the plan, though it will be laid before the public in a few days.

Mr. Weſt and Mr. Heath have announced and advertiſed their plan.

Mr. Copley has ſtated that he intends painting a large picture on the ſame ſubject.

We have, beſides theſe, many advertiſements from other artiſts, who intend publiſhing memorials on a ſmaller ſcale.

Mr. Orme has advertiſed an engraving from a picture to be painted by Mr. Craig; and Mr. Ackermann, we have been told, will almoſt immediately publiſh a highly-finiſhed graphic Record of the Admiral's victories, &c., ſurmounted with a naval trophy in honour of his memory.

The Honourable Mrs. Damer has preſented to the Corporation of the City of London a marble Buſt of Lord Nelſon, which is to be placed on an elegant marble pedeſtal, and depoſited in the Council-Chamber at Guildhall.

In about a month's time Meſſrs. Boydells' will publiſh a Portrait of Lord Nelſon, which is now engraving by Earlom, from a picture painted by Sir William Beechey, and preſented to the Corporation of the City of London by the late Alderman Boydell.

We ſaw this picture ſoon after it was finiſhed, and thought it one of the fineſt that Sir William Beechey ever painted.—

It

It is a most spirited and animated portrait, marked with *mind* and appropriate character, but not painted to be viewed upwards of twenty feet above the eye, and at that height, we were much mortified to see, it is exhibited in the Council-Chamber at Guildhall, where it is placed immediately over the seat of the Lord Mayor. But justice to the memory of our lamented Hero demands its removal to a situation nearer the eye; for here the whole portrait appears of one tone of colour, and the honourable scar in the Admiral's forehead, which was a remarkable mark, is entirely lost. The portrait of Lord Rodney, which is so painted that it would admit of being placed at a greater height, is about twelve feet from the eye. The situation of the two portraits might be changed, and Lord Nelson put in the place now appropriated to Lord Rodney, and *vice versa*.

Six Views in Derbyshire. Designed by T. Hofland. Engraved by J. Bluck.

No. I., II., III., and IV., different *Views in Dove Dale*; No. V., *Matlock-Bath*; No. VI., *Matlock*.

These six Views of this grand and most romantic county are printed in colours, with borders to each of them to imitate stained drawings, to which they have a very striking resemblance. We have seldom seen any thing more pleasing or picturesque in this line of the arts. The points of view are chosen with great taste; the colouring is exactly appropriate to the scenery, and in an uncommon degree clear; the water, especially that in the moon-light, perfectly pellucid; and the whole together in an eminent degree attractive and interesting.

The Masquerade. Wm. Hogarth pinxt. T. Cook sculpt.

This print is, as we have been told, engraved from a picture that has been long in the possession of R. Palmer, Esq., who is now abroad; and being seen by Mr. John Nicholls, and some other gentlemen, who conceived it to be painted by Hogarth, Mr. Cook obtained permission to engrave it, which he has done, in line, in a very good style, and the original remains at his house in the Haymarket.

In any thing from the pencil of this great artist the public will naturally feel an interest, and it is probable, that, when the print is circulated, it may be seen by those who will recollect some floating story of the day which may tend to throw a light on the particular circumstance to which it alludes. It represents a room lighted by a large chandelier, in which are a number of figures in masquerade-habits, among whom it is thought there are the following distinguished personages, to whom the characters bear a resemblance: foreign ambassadors, Princess Amelia, Prince of Wales, Princess Dowager of Wales, Lord Bute, William Duke of Cumberland, Miss Wheeler, his present Majesty when very young, &c.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Henry Edward Fox, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. T. Phillips pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.

We mentioned in our last Retrospect the singular circumstance of Mr. Nollekins having carved in stone fifteen busts of Mr. Charles Fox, for different distinguished personages. By this engraving from Mr. Phillips's portrait of his brother, the print may be much more extensively circulated; and it is highly worthy of the notice it is likely to obtain, for it is a very good mezzotinto, engraved from a well painted picture, and, as we are told, a striking likeness.

Prints from two very beautiful drawings by Westall are now in a state of forwardness, and will in a short time be published for Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-street, who are the proprietors of the drawings. The first, representing *Telemachus landing with Mentor*, will be engraved by Scriven; the companion print, representing *Telemachus and Mentor in the Grotto*, by Williamson.

Mr. Ackermann has published No. II. and III. of *The Rudiments of Cattle*, drawn and engraved in imitation of black chalk, by Hurst Villiers. These Numbers contain twelve plates, with the heads and full length figures of horses, cows, dogs, goats, sheep, &c. This work is admirably executed; and such a work has long been wanted by the students in drawing. He has also published No. II. of four chalk heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Indiana, Iris, and Niobe, and also a continuation of the beautiful vignettes engraved by Agar from Burney's drawings, and a number of whimsical caricatures on the recent occurrences of the present eventful period.

Kew-cottage, in Kew-gardens, has undergone several alterations, and received many improvements, under the direction of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, whose taste is as distinguished as her rank.

rank. For the Queen's Study she has painted a number of beautiful bouquets, &c., and arranged the pictures and prints in the other apartments, one of which is now entirely appropriated to early impressions from the best works of Hogarth.

SCULPTURE.

As a testimony of national gratitude to that gallant General the late T. Dundas, who died in the West-Indies during the last war, Parliament some time since voted a sum of money for a monument to commemorate his signal military achievements. The monument was accordingly executed by Mr. Bacon, erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and about the middle of last month opened and submitted to the inspection of the public.

It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia, placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the General, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is associated with a figure of Sensibility; to the right of which is the Genius of Britain presenting an olive-branch, allusive to the object of our exertions in war being the attainment of an honourable peace. By the side of the pedestal is a Lion, and military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an *alto-relievo* representation of Britannia in the act of protecting Liberty from Anarchy and Hypocrisy.

This monument is quite equal to any of those lately opened. The drapery is executed with a lightness and delicacy that is absolutely astonishing; and though it was the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds that the ancients acted more wisely than the moderns, in not attempting to give the airy lightness of silk to these rigid materials, we still think that it cannot be a defect for a statue to come as near as may be to a resemblance of that from which it is copied;—be it observed, we mean as to *form*; for to paint a statue like that of the redoubted dagger-knight Sir William Walworth, in Fishmongers' Hall, would be rather too *pretty* to be pleasing to any eye except that of a Hottentot.

To return to the monument,—The figure standing on an inclined plane gives an idea of a figure that does not stand firm; and the left leg has rather an awkward appearance. As the Lion is a principal object, it is a pity that it is not like nature, any deviation from which, in so noble an animal, is so far from improving, that it inevitably injures. The bust appears to be very highly and accurately finished. There is not yet any inscription on either this or the monument of Captain Faulkner, which has been finished some time. The inscription on Captain Burgess's monument has a poor and vulgar effect, from the letters being so violently black, like those on a common grave-stone in a country church-yard.

Relative to any circumstance that excites public attention at the beginning of the month, we have frequently five or six caricature-prints, such as they are, before the month is half concluded. The speed with which these precious specimens of copper satire are engraved, and the industry with which they are circulated, is not more remarkable than the dullness with which they are conceived, the clumsiness with which they are executed, and the marvellous alacrity with which they sink into oblivion. That such has been the fate of many reams of this graphic wit, is a serious truth: but of this fate the spirited productions of Mr. Gilray are in no danger. The subjects are usually well selected, seized with peculiar promptitude, almost invariably whimsically and well combined, and etched with a celerity that has been rarely attained by any other artist. He has lately published several, which have much point, relative to the local circumstances of the day. In the last, which we have seen, of *General Mack's Surrender of Ulm to Bonaparte*, there is whim and wit.

At a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, the beginning of last month, B. West, Esq., President, communicated to them His Majesty's approbation of John Opie, Esq., as professor of painting, he having been elected at a general assembly held in August last. Mr. Richard Westmacot, jun., was afterwards declar- an associate of the Royal Academy.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is neceſſary for us to apologize to our readers for the inadvertent admiſſion, among the Incidents of laſt month, of an extravagant article, copied from the newſpapers, relative to a ſuppoſed London Amphitheatre of Sciences, to be erected on the ſite of Bethlehem Hoſpital. We believe that no ſuch ſcheme is in agitation, and that it originated only in the brain of ſome idle projector. With reſpect to the real *London Inſtitution*, we are authorized to inform the public, that a houſe for its temporary accommodation is hired for it in the Old Jewry, being the ſpacious manſion once occupied by Mr. Sharpe the ſurgeon, and by others. A valuable collection of books already procured is now putting up in it, and the library and reading-rooms are propoſed to be opened to the ſubſcribers on the firſt of January next.—The preſent fund of this Inſtitution is about 70,000l.

The ſplendid Engliſh edition of Giraldus Cambrenſis, by SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart., is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed the enſuing ſpring. This curious Itinerary of Archbiſhop Baldwin through Wales, in the year 1188, was undertaken by the deſire of Henry II., for the purpoſe of preaching up the cauſe of the cruſades. The details of the journey, and of the various incidents which occurred to the miſſion, were committed to writing by Giraldus, who accompanied the Archbiſhop. To this Itinerary he added a Deſcription of Wales, in two books, explaining the topography of the country, and the manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants. The whole will ſhortly, for the firſt time, be ſubmitted to the public in the Engliſh language. It will be illuſtrated by numerous Annotations; by a Map, delineating the tour of the cruſaders; by thirty-one Views drawn from nature, by Sir Richard Hoare, engraved by the late celebrated Mr. Byrne; by Plans of the cathedral churches of Landaff and St. David's; by Portraits of Rhys Prince of South-Wales, and the author Giraldus; and by many other architectural and monumental antiquities, drawn by Carter, and engraved by Baſire.—A copious Life of the author will be given, and an Introduction to the Hiſtory of Wales prior to the date of the Itinerary, in which all the Roman roads and ſtations hitherto diſcovered will be particularly deſcribed.

At the ſame time with the above will be republiſhed a ſmall impreſſion of the Latin edition of the Itinerary and Deſcription of Wales, with the Annotations of Dr. POWEL. To which will be added, the ſecond book *De Illaudabilibus Walliæ*, written by Giraldus, and omitted in every former edition of his works.

Mr. THELWALL, having delivered a patriotic effuſion on the late glorious Naval Victory to ſeveral crowded audiences at Liverpool, propoſes to publiſh the ſame under the title of "The Trident of Albion;" together with an Oration on the Influence of Elocution in kindling Martial Enthuſiaſm; with an Addreſs to the Shade of Nelſon.

A ſmall treatiſe is announced, under the title of "The Domeſtic Guide, in Caſes of Inſanity;" pointing out the cauſes, with the means of prevention, and the proper treatment, of that diſorder.

Socrates, a dramatic poem, written on the model of the ancient Greek tragedy, is in the preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed. This admirable ſubject for a drama is now, we believe, adopted for the firſt time.

The annual volume of Evening Amuſements is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of this month. This new volume is conſtructed on a ſimilar plan to the preceding. It alſo gives the fixed appearances in the heavens in ſuch a manner that it may be conſulted without any material error for a century.

Mr. HEWSON CLARKE, of Gateſhead, is preparing to publiſh a volume, which will make its appearance in a month or two, to conſiſt of the Numbers of a Periodical Paper lately publiſhed at Newcaſtle.

Mr. CAPPER, of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from official and other authentic documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſles in general, on an entire new plan; containing, beſides all the intereſting information given in every other work of the kind, the following additional matter:—1. Each place will be diſtinguiſhed as a tything, hamlet, townſhip, pariſh, market-

market-town, borough, or city; 2. The parish will be specified wherein each hamlet or township is situated; 3. The hundred, as well as county, will be named, wherein each place is situated; 4. The nearest post or other town to each place, and the distance therefrom, as well as the distance from London, will be given; 5. Rectories, vicarages, or curacies, will be distinguished, and the value in the king's books will be given; 6. All perpetual presentations will be noticed; 7. The number of houses and inhabitants in each place will be accurately stated.—The whole will be compiled and corrected by the most accurate and recent county-histories, authentic reports, and surveys, and will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given, in other works of the same kind. It will at once answer every purpose of the local Histories for description, antiquities, curiosities, &c., and will combine every use of the various Books of Roads, Travelling Companions, Liber Regis, &c., &c., &c. The author having been engaged under Government in compiling the Returns made to Parliament both for the population and cultivation of every parish and township in England, Scotland, and Wales; and likewise in arranging the Clerical Returns, as well as the corrected Lists received from the different clerks of the peace, has been enabled to condense in this work information not to be acquired in any other way.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. BUCK's Theological Dictionary will appear early next year.

The authors of Flim Flams have entirely re-written their volumes, and a new edition will appear in a few days.

Mr. SHEE's admired poem intitled "Rhymes on Art" is printing in a more portable form.

Mr. CANNING, jun., Dr. RENNELL's Son, and a Son of the Marquis of WELLESLEY, the reputed authors of a collection of essays intitled "The Miniature," are said to have made considerable improvements in that work, and a new edition may be expected to appear in the course of the winter.

A new edition of BELL's Travels to China will be published in a few weeks.

A Clergyman in the diocese of York has abridged all the Sermons of Bishop Taylor, and adapted them to the present state of the pulpit, and to the use of families. In this new form they will make three volumes in octavo.

The sixth volume of Dr. SHAW's work on General Zoology will be published within a fortnight. It will be in two parts, like the preceding volumes, and unusually rich in plates.

Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in the press "A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive," which will be comprized in two large volumes octavo, with plates, and which will be published about Christmas.

Mrs. BRYAN, author of a Treatise on Astronomy, is printing her Lectures on Natural Philosophy in an elegant quarto volume, illustrated with plates, which will be published by subscription in the spring.

A very interesting volume from the pen of the late ingenious Mr. STRUTT, author of "Sports of Great Britain," &c. is preparing for publication.

A new work, intitled "Observations on English Architecture," by the Rev. J. DALLAWAY, is now in the press. Its object is a general and comprehensive view of ancient military and ecclesiastical structures in this kingdom, and a comparison of modern buildings with those in a similar style on the Continent.

The first edition of Mr. REPTON's elegant and interesting work on Landscape Gardening having been nearly all engaged by the subscribers, a new edition will be ready for the public the latter end of this month.

A work particularly interesting to the numerous mechanists in the various branches of mill-work for the extensive manufactures of this country, on the best Form for the Teeth of Wheels for all kinds of machinery, is now printing, translated from the French of Camus, and illustrated by many plates.

Dr. PATERSON, of Londonderry, is preparing for publication "Disquisitions concerning Pestilential and Epidemic Diseases, with a View to obtain Valid Principles whereon to found a Civil Constitution of Medical Police for Ireland."

Dr. JACKSON will shortly publish the First Part of Practical Observations on the Febrile Diseases of Gibraltar, which prevailed so fatally at that place last autumn.

JOHN DISNEY, Esq. of the Inner-Temple, will publish this month a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and of the adjudged Cases on those subjects.

Mr. EDWARD RUSHTON, of Liverpool, has a volume of Poems in the press, which will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

The

The Rev. W. H. REYNELL, author of the Manual to the Psalms, has in the press a volume of Parochial Discourses, for the Instruction of the Common People, on the Advent of Christ.

The sixth volume (for the year 1804) of the Asiatic Annual Register, is in the press.

Mr. HUNT has nearly ready for publication the War of the Bridal Ring, an heroic comic poem, in five cantos.

The Rev. EDWARD NARES's Bampton Lectures, containing a View of the Evidences of Christianity, at the Close of what has been called the Age of Reason, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Mr. FORSTER's Essays, with considerable alterations and additions, is in the press.

Dr. PINCKARD's Letters from the West Indies will be published early in the ensuing year.

A History of Ireland, in two volumes 8vo., by the Rev. JAMES GORDON, author of the History of the Late Rebellion in Ireland, will shortly be published.

A Second Collection of Letters to a Young Clergyman, by the Rev. JOB ORTON, is nearly ready for publication.

A new popular work, intitled Conversations on Chemistry, in two volumes 12mo., with plates by LOWRY, will be published in the course of the present month.

A Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, will appear immediately.

Mrs. OPIE's Simple Tales are in a state of forwardness.

Sir DAVID LINDSAY's Works, by GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq., will speedily be published.

Letters to a Young Lady, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, will be published at Christmas.

Mr. GRAHAME, author of The Sabbath, a poem, has just finished a new volume of Poems, which will speedily be published.

A new edition of ALSTON's Hints on Landscape Painting is in the press.

At New-York, five Numbers have appeared of an interesting miscellany, intitled "The Mathematical Correspondent," published four times a year, at a quarter of a dollar each.

It cannot but be a subject of deep regret to every lover of natural history to learn that the Leverian Museum is at length about to be disposed of. It will be sold by public auction in May 1806, unless it be previously purchased by private contract. The collection contains upwards of thirty thousand specimens, and was formed at an expence of more than 40,000l. It is strange, that, whilst every other European Government affords a liberal protection to the science of natural history, our own hesitates to preserve such an invaluable collection.

N. D. STARCK, Esq. of the royal navy, has invented an application compass for taking bearings on a chart. This instrument consists of an inner and outer brass concentric circle, the latter of which, when in use, is to be applied to a chart so that its cardinal points may agree with those of the draft, and its central (metallic) point be directly over the ship's place. The inner circle is to be set to the variation; and the thread from the center being laid, will shew either the bearings by compass, or true bearings, according to the circle upon which they are read. The instrument may be applied to delineating, plotting, and various other purposes.

Mr. BARLOW, of Blackburn, Lancashire, has communicated to the public a specific remedy for the *tinea capitis*, which, in a great variety of cases during the last ten years, he has never known to fail of making a perfect cure.—℞ Kali sulph. (recens preparat.) ʒiij. Sapo. alb. Hispan ʒiss. Aq. calcis ℥vijss. Spir. vinos. rect. ʒij. Fiat lotio pro tinea capitis. The head must be bathed with this lotion night and morning, suffering the parts to dry without interruption.

Dr. CUMMING, of His Majesty's ship Pegasus, has pointed out an easy and expeditious method of making leeches bite, as it frequently happens, that, out of a dozen leeches, not half of them will take effect. The operator is to tie up the end of one of his fingers with a piece of thread or tape, and prick it with a needle, and the blood thus drawn is to be applied to the part which it is intended the leeches should bite. Care must be taken that the part is previously washed with soap and water, and rewashed with milk.

A certain prevention for the cramp in the legs is, when the fit is coming on, to stretch out the heel, and to draw up the toes towards the instep as far as possible.—The writer of this article was much troubled with the cramp in his legs at night, and for three years and upwards he has in himself and in several friends never known the remedy to fail. Care must be taken to act the instant the fit is coming on.

A very striking case of a cure of a child 7 months old, scalded by having a kettle-full of boiling water overturned on him, by

by the application of the *Spt. Terebinth* externally, and of opium internally. The pain ceafed in half an hour, and in three weeks a perfect cure was effected. To prove the good effect of the ftimulant plan, this child took in four days fixty drops of tinct. opii, the fame quantity of liquor volat. corn. cervi, and almoft a bottle of fherry in whey. The cafe is communicated by Dr. KENTISH, from Dr. FELIX, furgeon of His Majefty's fhip San Jofef.

The KING of SWEDEN has eftablifhed a new military corps under the title of the Royal Geometrical Corps. Their bufinefs is to make all military furveys, and prepare charts and defcriptions of them; and to collect, arrange, and preferve, all documents relative to the military affairs of Sweden.

M. DANKELMANN, a pupil of the Mineralogical Academy at Freyberg, whofe zeal for mineralogy induced him to accept an engagement in the fervice of the Eaft India Company, has returned to Weimar. He fet fail in Auguft 1802 from the Texel, in the fquadron commanded by Admiral Dekker, from which his fhip was feparated in a ftorm and driven on the coaft of Norway. With incredible difficulty he reached Teneriffe, whence he fet out for Batavia, and after a refidence of four months at that place he failed for the Cape of Good Hope. The object of his expedition was to make a mineralogical tour of the interior of the Dutch colonies, and particularly to examine the copper ores which they contain. The firft thing on which he purpofes to employ himfelf will be in drawing up a narrative of his voyage.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Arts of Berlin has received into the number of its members M. WEGENER, who has difcovered a new procefs for printing geographical maps with moveable types at much lefs expence than by the ordinary method.

A moft valuable collection of Eaftern MSS., the property of Major OUSELEY, brother of Sir William Oufeley, was brought to England by the laft Bengal fleet. The number of Arabic, Perfian, and Sanfcrit books, amounts to nearly fifteen thoufand volumes. Befides thefe there are vaft collections of natural hiftory and mineralogy, and a great many botanical paintings executed in the moft accurate manner. The quantity of additional curiofities and monuments is very great. There are many portfolios of immenfe fize, containing mythological paintings of great antiquity, fplendidly illuminated, and collected from all parts of Hindoftan, from Thibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. To thefe are added feveral idols of ftone, metal, wood, and other materials. There is alfo a cabinet of the moft rare medals, gems, and other antiques. The treafure is ftill farther enriched with a complete feries of the coins ftruck by Mahometan princes fince the reign of Timour, and with fpecimens of armour, horfe furniture, fwords, fpears, bows and arrows, and all the weapons ufed in Perfia, India, and other countries of the Eaft. The Major has alfo executed, on the fpot, in various parts of India, original drawings. He has alfo brought home mufical inftruments, and feveral hundred tunes fet to mufic by himfelf, from the voice of Perfian, Cafhmerian, and Indian fingers. The fituation of Major Oufeley, as Aid-de-Camp to the Nabob of Oude, gave him great advantages for procuring fuch commodities; and his acquifitions, added to thofe of his brother, Sir W. Oufeley, who already poffeffes eight hundred Arabic, Perfian, and Turkifh MSS., will form a more fplendid collection than any that is yet poffeffed in Europe.

The fum already collected in Germany for the erection of Luther's Monument, to which we referred in a former Number, amounts to 15,510 rixdollars. Engravings of the different defigns which have been prefented to the Society for this tribute of national gratitude to the great emancipator of Chriftendom from fpiritual bondage, will be publifhed, and circulated at a low price. The celebrity of this great reformer ftands little in need of fuch a monument, but when it is erected as a tribute to his memory, it ought, by its magnificence, to bear fome analogy to the greatnefs of the benefits he conferred.

M. VAN MONS ftates, that if leadafhes be diffolved in a fufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid, affifted by a gentle heat, and the folution be filtered, and then precipitated by chalk brought to an impalpable powder by levigation, the precipitate, when wafhed and dried, will be the pureft and moft beautiful cerufe poffible.

The following is the method adopted in Paris of making balfamic and antiputrid vinegar:—Take the beft whitewine vinegar, a handful of lavender, leaves and flowers, the fame quantity of fage, leaves and flowers, hyffop, thyme, balm, favory; a good handful of falt, and two heads of garlic; infufe thefe in the vinegar a fortnight or three weeks; the

the longer the better; and then it is found to be an excellent remedy for wounds, for spasms and suffocation. By rubbing the hands and temples with it, a person may go into foul air with great safety.

From various experiments made in Germany, it appears that the bark of that species of the service-tree called by Linnæus *sorbus aucuparia*, is well adapted to the tanning of leather, and that six pounds of this bark, collected in autumn, furnishes as much tanning-matter as seven pounds of oak-bark; and ardent spirit may be likewise collected from the ripe berries of this tree. Twelve pounds of berries yield two quarts of spirit; the pulp, after distillation, affords excellent nourishment for cattle.

As frequently toad-stools and other species of the fungus kind are eaten for mushrooms, a method of preventing the pernicious effects has been practised in France, which is stated to be an infallible remedy:—"Excite vomiting, employ laxatives and clysters, and after the first evacuations administer a dram of sulphuric ether in a glass of water of marsh-mallows. If the symptoms are very alarming, it may be necessary to give a clyster made with a strong decoction of tobacco."

M. HERMBSTADT, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap method of obtaining the sugar of the beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then subjected to the press; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the consistence of syrup. From 100 lbs of raw sugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had, by the first refining, of well-crystallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the West-Indies. Two days are sufficient to complete the operation.

Mr. MACKONOCHIE, of Balypoor, near Calicut, proposes publishing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture; also Political and Commercial Strictures on the Comparative State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India; with a Plan for Improving the Timber-Trade of India, so as to obviate the increasing Scarcity in England, and render her Independent of the Northern Nations of Europe for the Means of Supporting her Navy."

In New-York accurate editions of several of the best classics have lately appeared; among these are Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Works, the Orations of Cicero. These have been edited by Mr. MALCOMB CAMPBELL. In Philadelphia, also, an edition of Virgil, Cæsar, and Sallust, have been lately published; and, for the use of the lower forms in the schools of the New Continent, editions of Corderius, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus, and Selecta e Profanis, are announced as nearly ready.

The Medical Society of South Carolina has opened a subscription for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden in Charleston, the object of which is to cultivate plants useful in medicine, in order to enable the student to become acquainted with the growth and appearance of the medicine that he prescribes. Should the subscription be more than is necessary for the maintenance of the garden, it is proposed to commence a library containing the best Treatises on botany, natural history, and agriculture.

A mechanic of Augsburg, named Heinke, has proposed to make known, in consideration of a certain sum of money, inventions tending to an object of no less importance than to render abortive all military operations, if his machine be employed. He offers to furnish three machines to be examined by a committee; these are; 1. A self-moving mechanism, essentially necessary to the modern military system; 2. A machine offensive and defensive, susceptible of many modifications; and 3. A military instrument to be used by water. He states, that by these Germany would, in a period incredibly short, be placed in such a formidable state of defence, that the united attacks of all Europe would not be able to make any impression upon her.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The GRAND SEIGNIOR, according to several foreign journals, has sent to Prince MORUSI the following Order, which furnishes a very remarkable proof of the improvement of police, and of the attention to the sciences, the Turkish Empire:—"Prince Demetrius Morusi: Hail to thy genius! I make known to thee, by this imperial decree, that it has long been my most high will to put an end to the impudent mendicity by which a set of vagabonds are so troublesome to the inhabitants of my capital. I have therefore judged it expedient to place in the hospitals such as by chronic diseases are obliged to beg their bread; but to send back into their native country such as are found, and in good health, and are able to earn a subsistence by the labour of their hands. I have accordingly ordered the patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians to put this my high will and command in execution. I have

have likewise, at the request of the said patriarchs, ordered the hospitals in Galata, Pera, in the Seven Towers, and on the outside of Narlikapi, to be restored and repaired. But before all it is necessary to obtain able physicians, who are properly qualified to teach and practise in these hospitals medicine and anatomy; as the physicians who come to my capital from Christendom, however perfectly they may have studied medicine at Halle, Padua, Montpelier, &c., very often commit great mistakes and errors, owing to the difference of temperaments and climate. This truth is proved by experience; and the wisest authors and ablest physicians admit it, being all convinced, that, to excel in this art, one should study and gather the necessary experience in the place where it is to be practised. It is therefore evident that our Sublime Porte should seriously endeavour to institute similar universities: It would thereby facilitate the progress or improvement of medicine, and increase the number of learned men in our dominions, whence the Musulmans, as well as foreign nations, might derive great advantage.— Equally necessary is it to maintain a correspondence with the hospital-physicians in Christendom, and to investigate and compare the mutual experience, and thereby extend the study of medicine. In consideration, now, that thou, Prince Morusi, possessest all the necessary qualities, and wilt spare neither pains nor labour if I commit to thee the instituting and directing of such universities to form well-instructed men, I therefore nominate thee director of all these new institutions, and order, that thou communicate to me, what you think useful and necessary, as well with respect to the schools of mathematics which thou hast already instituted at Constantinople, and whose progress has surpassed all expectation, as likewise for the good of the hospitals and schools which I have resolved to found. I order, likewise, that all those of thy nation whom thou shalt nominate to watch over good order in the said establishments, shall obey, without contradiction, thy commands and decisions."

Professor JUNGIUS, of Berlin, undertook, on the 16th of September, an aërial voyage. His balloon was constructed in the shape of a spheroid, of 10,724 Paris cubic feet, and weighing, when loaded, 390 Paris lbs.; viz., the balloon = 78 lbs.; the net = 39 lbs.; the gondola = 40 lbs; the reef = 15 lbs.; the anchor, with the ropes, &c., = 20 lbs.; ballast = 62 lbs.; instruments, a cloak, &c., = 30 lbs.; the aëronaut = 106 lbs.— Immediately after twelve o'clock he rose up into the air to a height which had not been reached before. He was longest visible from the Royal Observatory, where the celebrated astronomers and mathematicians Bode, Tralles, and Fischer, were making observations with the instruments there. The aëronaut felt in the higher regions a piercing cold; and discovered, after hearing a noise, a rent in the balloon about two feet long. He found the height of the barometer betwixt 12 and 13 inches, and the thermometer indicated 5°. He fell asleep, without remembering to have been affected with any previous drowsiness; and he believes he slept about half an hour. On waking he perceived that the balloon was descending, and, with the assistance of a huntsman and a peasant, he safely reached the ground about half past one o'clock; so that the journey did not last quite an hour and a half. He calculates that the highest elevation to which his balloon ascended was 20,242 Paris feet above the horizon of Berlin. As Berlin lies 123 Paris feet above the level of the sea, Mr. J., the first German aëronaut, reached a perpendicular height of 20,365 Paris feet, having risen 1045 Paris feet above Chimborasso, whose height, according to Condamine, is 19,320 Paris feet above the level of the sea.

PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.—Of the books published in Portugal during the present and last year, the following are most worthy of notice. — Grammatical works: "Compendio de Grammatica Portugueza, Lisbon, 1804, 8vo." "Diccionario e Instrucçoes necessarias para ler traducir o Frances," which is distinguished by many useful improvements. All the French words which so nearly resemble the corresponding ones in the Portuguese that only a few letters require to be changed, have been arranged in a table, which likewise renders the declinations and conjugations superfluous; and the annexed Grammar contains every thing that is necessary for learning to read and translate a French book. — Classical Literature was enriched by a new edition of "Eutropius," ex. rec H. VERHEYK. — In the Theological Department only a few Catechisms and books of devotion and edification present themselves to our notice; such as "Compendio Christao," 8vo; "Historia de Creaçao de Mundo, par DIAS DE SOUSA," 8vo., &c.—On Juristical

ristical Sciences the following new works made their appearance: "Meditaçoes civis sobre á intelligentia da lei do Papél Sellado de 27 Abril de 1802;" "Principios do Direito mercantil e Leis de Marinha, par J. DA SILVA, T. vi.;" and "Manual Criminal alfabetico." — The imminent danger of the spreading of the yellow-fever, which had caused such ravages in some of the neighbouring provinces of Spain, naturally gave rise to several new works on this dreadful contagion. V. ARDITI gave a "Memoria sobre a febre amarella que tem reinado en Hespanna e em Italia;" PARIS a "Memoria sobre a Peste; and an anonymous author "Reflexoens sobre as febres contagiosas por Mar e sobre as quarentanos." The translation of Dr. Jenners work, "Indagação sobre as Causas e Effeitos dos Beaigas de Vacca," bears witness to the zeal for the propagation of the vaccine-inoculation, which has been introduced by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments into their respective colonies. Dr. PAIVA, who had before translated several of Plenk's works, published extracts from the same writer, 'Institutiçoes de Cirurgia theorica e pratica extrahidos da Obras de Plenk, e accrescentadas," 3 vols. 8vo.— Rural Economy was taught in several works: MORALES published a "Compendio d'Agricultura," in 5 vols. 4to; of an older work, "Thesauro de Lavradores e nova Alveitaria de Gado Vacum," a new edition appeared; and likewise a Translation, by SCABRA, of "Historia e Cura das Molestias internas do BOI, por Taggia." L. A. DE LEIROS gave a Treatise on the Cultivation of Flax, and the Linen Manufacture, "Tratado da cultura, fabrica e commercio dos Linhos.—For the student of the Military Sciences was provided, "Memorias para hum official de Artilharia em Campanha, per M. PEREIRA DO AMARAL," 8vo., with plates; and an "Analyse dos privilegios concedidos a os Militares, que se applicao as sciencias mathematicas," 8vo.—On Political Economy we only have to notice "Memorias Politicas sobre as Serdadeiras Bases de Grandeza dos Naçoes, par J. J. R. DE BRITO," 2 vols. 8vo.; and on Geography, "O Viagante universal," probably taken from the Spanish work of Estella.—Nor was History neglected. In the "Historia da Acclamaçao d'el Rey D. Joao IV.," we have a good account of the events which raised the reigning dynasty to the throne. The "Breve Catalogo des Chronistas e Escriptores Portuguezas na Epocha da 1500," will prove an useful guide to collectors and investigators. Translations likewise appeared of several French historical works relative to the Revolution; and CHANDON's well-known "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique" was reprinted at Lisbon in 13 volumes. The Translation of Antenor's voyages, "Viagens de Antenor," rather belongs to the department of Belles-Lettres than History. — The following are original productions: "Viagem a Delfos, poema;" "Descripçao poetico do premiero Comboio do Brazil," 8vo.; "Sandades de Belmiro, poema;" GAMBOA published a Collection of Poems, "Obras Poeticas," in 8 vols. — To the stock of Novels, which is not yet very abundant in Portugal, the following were added: "O Novo Guliver," 2 vols; "Historia galante do Joven Siciliano," 2 vols.; "Victorina de Vaissi," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Memorias do Cavalleiro de Kilpar, por FIELDING." We find no dramatic productions announced; but, on the other hand, a "Historia Critica do Theatro, per L. A. ARANJO, 8vo."—We shall now conclude this Sketch of Portugueze Literature with the Miscellanies; such as, "Tardes divertidos y Converſaçoes curiosas sobre as Historias sacra, politica, natural e fabulosa," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Bib. Universal," ten Numbers of which have already appeared. PEREIRA has contributed to the diffusion of useful knowledge by a translation of Count Rumford's Essays, "Ensayos politicos, œconomicos e philosoficos de Rumford;" only the first part, however, has yet been announced.

M. TIELKER, an artist of Berlin, who is to accompany the Russian Embassy to China, to exhibit to the Sovereign of that empire the Panorama of Petersburg, proposes, as far as the ordinary distrust of the Chinese shall permit, to take views of the principal cities in that country, so little known to Europeans, and particularly of Pekin, with a view to paint panoramas of them, for the purpose of exhibition on his return in the European capitals, where it is expected they will not fail to excite very great curiosity.

A complete Description of the Anatomical Cabinet of M. WALTER, purchased about a year ago by the KING of PRUSSIA, has appeared at Berlin.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A COMPENDIUM of Modern Husbandry; written principally during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the Desire of the Board of Agriculture: illustrative also of the best Practices in Kent, Sussex, &c. By James Malcolm. With plates, &c. a map of Surrey, coloured so as to point out the variations of soil in the different districts. 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 16s.

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of all the Kings, Heralds, and Poursuivants, from Richard III. the Founder, to the present Time. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. royal, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions. By J. Aikin, M. D., Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. Johnston. 4to. vol. V. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Achievements of Lord Nelson. By a Captain in the Navy. 2s. 6d.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings. Reduced from the larger Work of Jortin. By A. Laycey, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Biographia Scotica, or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By T. Stark. With portraits. 5s.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. With portraits. 12mo. 3 vols. 18s.

CHEMISTRY.

Essays, chiefly on chemical Subjects. By the late William Irvine, M. D. F. R. S. &c. and his Son, William Irvine, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

DRAMA.

A Prior Claim, a Comedy, in five Acts. By H. I. Pye, Esq. and S. T. Arnold, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Delinquent; or, Seeing Company, a Comedy, in five Acts. By F. Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice, a Melo Drama. 2s.

The Theatrical Classics, published in monthly Numbers. Each Number contains a Play and an Entertainment, and is embellished with an elegant Scene from each Play, engraved by Cook, from a painting by Drummond. 1s. per Number.

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A Grammar of the Greek Language on a new and improved Plan, in English and Greek. By John Jones. 12mo. 6s. bds.

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Theory and Practice, elucidated in a Series of Dialogues from the most approved Writers, and preceded by appropriate Rules for speaking and writing French. By G. Saulez, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Utility and Administration of purgative Medicines. By James Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Dissertation on Ischias, or the Disease of the Hip-Joint, commonly called a Hip-Case; and on the Use of the Bath Waters as a Remedy in this Complaint. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d.

The Cure of the Gout proposed on rational Principles. By James Parkinson. 5s. 6d.

Observations on the Change of Public Opinion in Religion, Politics, and Medicine. With a Plan for the Extirpation of Yellow Fever, Plague, &c. By John Miller, M. D. 4to. 2 vols. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security against Small-Pox Infection. By William Rowley, M. D. 2s. 6d.

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The Case of T. Horsley, Esq. late a Captain in the Horse Guards Blue. 1s.

Instructions for Military Officers employed on or embarking for foreign Service. By a Field-Officer. 4s.

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> "Thousands would, in rustic lay,
> "With rapture hail the happy day."

"My Mother," a favourite Song. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s. 6d.

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forte, is highly commendable for its characteristic simplicity and justness of expression. The words, consisting of five verses, are natural and affecting, and the burthen, "My Mother," is given with a pathos which does much credit to Mr. Thompson's power of infusing sentiment into sound, and giving to Poetry that aid for which she looks to her harmonious sister, as her true and legitimate resource.

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"Dearly I love her," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.

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"The Red Red Rose," arranged as a Glee for Four Voices, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s.

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This is an agreeable Rondo, both with respect to its subject and its digressive matter. The passages are of a cast to improve the execution of the juvenile practitioner, and to favor an easy and natural method of fingering.

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In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

Diarrhœa	15
Dysenteria	2
Dyspepsia	10
Hepatitis	5
Hydrops	7
Dyspnœa	3
Amenorrhœa	12
Chlorosis	9
Menorrhagia	4
Epilepsia	1
Asthenia	14
Morbi cutanei	7
Morbi infantiles	13
Catarrhus	18
Phthisis pulmonalis	9
Rheumatismus	8
Podagra	1
Apoplexia	5
Hysteria	2
Ephemera	7
Scarlatina	5

Coughs, and derangements of the intestinal canal, are the never-failing epidemics of this particular season of the year.

In the history, and within the precincts of the reporter's observation, they have never occurred so frequently; and what is worthy of remark, they have for the most part

part been accompanied by a pyrexial state, which, although not either in its essence or cause exactly the same as Typhus, has approximated to the typhoid countenance and character, and, of course, appeared to indicate a method of treatment considerably analogous to that which is required in the management of the latter disease.

Oppression of bodily strength and of mental power have, for some weeks past, shewn themselves the prominent and nearly universal features of morbid affection.

The air, more especially in London and in November, has an apparent and important influence upon the faculties and feelings of our frame. The muscles are relaxed, the nerves, to make use of an intelligible phrase, although it is founded upon a false physiology, are *unstrung*, and the spirits in a greater or less degree depressed, according to the varied proportion of individual susceptibility to be acted upon by physical and exterior causes. Our bodies are constantly immersed in a bath of "volatile corruption," the obnoxious influence of which must especially be experienced by valetudinarian, or other persons, who, after feasting during the summer and autumnal months upon the enlivening luxury of marine or rural oxygen, have recently returned to inhale, and be enveloped by, the unwholesome and oppressive miasmata of the metropolis.

Scarlet fever has been of frequent occurrence; a disease once extremely formidable, but which has become much less so, in consequence of modern amelioration in the theory and practice of medicine.

The cold, or rather tepid ablution, which latter, whilst perhaps attended with nearly all the advantages, is not accompanied with some of the risks and inconveniences that are apt to ensue from the former, ought to be diurnally employed from the first day of the disease, until the last of its continuance. When such treatment has been accurately adhered to, little fear may, in general, be entertained with regard to a favourable and satisfactory result. It may be right, however, to notice, that in this disorder a deficiency of general, is not unfrequently connected at the same time with an excess of local excitement, which is calculated to occasion some vacillation of judgment, and some uncertainty in the practice of the physician.*

During the long-continued series of his reports, the author has not mentioned, except in his list, the class of dropsical affections, although no complaints have fallen more frequently under his observation, are accompanied with more distressing symptoms, or are more generally fatal in their ultimate issue. The little impression that medicine is capable of producing upon such cases, has perhaps been one reason why they have not been particularly noticed. For the most part they are, both in the inferior and higher classes of society, the melancholy result of protracted intemperance. The patient of either rank will in general be found, in spite of his indiscretion, to enjoy a freedom from positive indisposition, and an ordinary and comfortable degree of vigour, until a little after he has passed forty years of age. At that period he is, for the first time, attacked with general dropsy, a dropsy of the abdomen, or a dropsy of the chest.

The debauchee is not aware that, although the ruin of his frame appears obvious and abrupt, the causes which ultimately effected it have been long and silent in their operation. There is no imprudence with regard to health that does not *tell*; and those are found in the event to suffer most essentially, that do not appear to suffer immediately from every individual act of indiscretion. It is such free livers of robust and sturdy stamina, that are most liable to the distressing, and almost invariably fatal, disease, which is so faithfully as well as feelingly delineated by an author of the present day. "It is often found impracticable even to relieve the dropsy of intemperance. The dropsical can have no reasonable expectation of being able to enjoy the pleasures of existence in full measure. In that dreadful complaint, dropsy of the chest or lungs, the foxglove in particular, and sometimes other medicines, will often procure a respite; and the patient will seem to himself quite renovated. But the gleam is generally short. The tide flows back. The distress recommences. The same means, indeed, commonly procure another interval; but it is less perfect and shorter. At last it comes to be as on board a ship in springing a leak that cannot be stopped. No sooner do the pumps cease to work than the water rises in the hold. If medicine discharges the water one day, it is

* "Any body may be a judge," said a young man to one holding that office, "who can distinguish between black and white." "You forget, my friend," replied the judge, "that in law there are *grey* cases." There are many grey cases in medicine.

Moore's Medical Sketches.

The

collected in as great quantity in the next. The abforbents now foon begin to be infenfible to the fpur. Then the horrors of flow fuffocation commence, and a fucceffion of fpectacles are prefented, at fight of which the reflecting by-ftanders may well regret being endowed with animation, and may envy the very ftones under their feet for their infenfibility."* J. REID.

Grenville Street, Brunfwick Square.

* Beddoes's Hygëia, Effay 8th.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthefes.

ARBOUIN James, Hart ftreet, wine merchant. (Raine, Mark lane

Aked, George, and Charles Young, Glamford Briggs, corn merchants. (Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge ftreet

Adkins Jofeph, Sheffield, ironmonger. (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Addifon Thomas, Prefton, woollen draper. (Blakelock, Temple

Ares Thomas, Queen ftreet, dealer and chapman. (Dickfon, Old Broad ftreet

Bailey Robert, Somer's Town, builder. (Flexney, Chancery lane

Brawn Thomas Penn, Stafford, miller. (Griffiths, Great James ftreet

Blunt William, Hartwell, farmer. (Foulks and Longdill, Gray's inn

Bendelack Abraham, James court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Day, Martin's lane

Bradburn Richard, Wolverhampton, victualler. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler. (Shepcutt, Bloomsbury.

Bowden John, Derby, cotton fpinner. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Buckle Samuel, Peterborough, money fcrivener. (Giles, Great Shire lane

Bromhead William, Stamford, ironmonger. (Jackfon and Judd, Stamford

Bonton John, Clapham, carpenter. (Try, Roll's buildings

Colvill John, Newnham, wine merchant. James, Gray's inn

Cotton Japheth, Wolverhampton, fcrivener. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Crowther John, and Jonathan Watfon, Manchefter, cotton fpinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

Chatterton William, Waltham, grocer. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet

Clapton James, Egerton, butcher. (Cook, Maidftone

Cockburn, Alexander, Gray's inn lane, fadler. (Windus, Broad ftreet

Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant. (Manley and Lowes, Temple

Chatterton Samuel Snaith, Yorkfhire, grocer. (Wright and Pickering, Temple

Colville John, Cheapfide, linen draper. (Scott, St. Mildred's court

Dyfter Jofeph, Okehampton, woolftapler. (Colling, Okehampton

Fells Thomas, Wardour ftreet, coachmaker. (Allan, London ftreet

Furley William, Duke ftreet, Lincoln's inn fields, goldbeater (Tebbut and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn

Fairlefs Matthew, Bifhop Wearmouth, coalfitter. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Fletcher James, Wallbrook, merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant. (Bolton, Savage, and Spike, Temple

Greatrex Charles Sutton Coldfield, auctioneer. (Clare and Church, Gray's inn

Goom Richard, Old ftreet, fize maker. (Drew, Bermondsey ftreet

Grimes George, Cold bath fields, linen draper. (Langley, Bloomsbury

Goodwin William, King's Arms ftairs, timber merchant. (Allen, Carlifle ftreet

Green William, Maidftone, dealer and chapman. (Debary and Cope, Temple

Hudfon Charles, Stafford, fadler and ironmonger. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn

Hudfon Jofeph, Sun ftreet, tobacconift. (Hughes, Glifford's inn

Henfhall John, Manchefter, innkeeper. (T. C. and C. Jackfon, Walbrook

Ifaacs George, and Michael Ifaacs, Bevis Marks, merchants. (Scott, Mildred's court

Jackfon Charles, Down Ampney, Gloucefterfhire, linen draper. (Ward, Farringdon

Jones Thomas, Gloucefter, horfe dealer. (Ward, Gloucefter, and Chilton, Chancery lane

Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker. (Webb, St. Thomas ftreet

Lock Henry, Northampton buildings, watch manufacturer. (Denton, Gray's inn

Levin Mofes Marcus, Leadenhall ftreet, merchant. (Mangle, Warwick fquare

Maclaurin Duncan, Watling ftreet, warehoufeman. (Atkinfon, Caftle ftreet

Moorfoot Richard, Manchefter, joiner. (Morgan, Manchefter

Morgan Richard, Aberdare, apothecary. Morgan, Neath

Merryweather Edward, Manchefter, cotton fpinner. (Chefhyre and Walker, Manchefter

Morgan John, Prince's ftreet, victualler. (Hughes, Clifford's inn

Miller Thomas, Ilford, dealer and chapman. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bufh lane

Marr Robert, Lancafter, merchant. (Mafon, Wilfon, and Jenkinfon, Lancafter

Mohun Huntley, Bifhop Wearmouth, chemift and druggift. (Archefon and Morgan, Auftin Friars

Morgan John, New Compton ftreet, victualler. (Cory, Clement's inn

Nichols John, Earfham, Norfolk, butcher. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Ofler Benjamin, Falmouth, merchant. Reardon, Corbet court

Peake Steven, Ramfgate, carpenter. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Pattrick Thomas, King ftreet, optician. (Edmunds and fon, Exchequer office

Perrin Thomas, Chichefter, innkeeper. (Few, New North ftreet

Prior Jofeph, Marfh-Ditton, Surrey, brewer. (Clarkfon, Effex-ftreet

Rudhall, Henry, Briftol, filk mercer. (James, Gray's inn

Silvebrand John, Spicer ftreet, Spital fields, colour manufacturer. (Williams and Sherwood, Auftin Friars

Stevens John, Lambeth, mariner. (Ware, Blackmore ftreet

Senate Edward, Leicefter place, dealer in medicines. (Birkett, Bond court, Wallbrook

Sykes John, Almondbury, clothier. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Sanderfon Abraham, Ratcliff crofs, coal merchant. (Martin, Vintners' hall

Silverfides Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper. (Edmunds and fon, Lincoln's inn

Stokes James, Worcefter, hop merchant. (Platt, Bride court

Strong John, Wapping wall, dealer. (Holmes, Mark lane

Simms William, Birmingham, toy maker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Stocker Andrew, Token houfe yard, factor and warehoufe man. (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn

Sawyer Richard, Broadftairs, butcher. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Tuck Thomas, Bethnal green, dealer in flour. (Scott, St. Mildred's court

Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor. (Newcomb, Vine ftreet

Thomas Jofeph, Broad ftreet buildings. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury fquare

Teefdale James, Reading, linen draper. (Maddock and Stevenfon, Lincoln's inn

Twigg Charles, Lawrence Poultney, merchant. (Williams, Caftle ftreet

Tigar Ann, Beverley, ironmonger. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Trudgate John, John's Mews, Little James ftreet, Bedford row, ftable keeper. (Thinrick, Palfgrave place, Temple

Vearty Bryan, Kendal, fkinner. (Jackfon, Temple

Vander Hoeven, Dirk Jean, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Ellifon and Dawfon, Lombard ftreet

Waters Benjamin, Wormwood ftreet, broker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

White Matthew, Finsbury fquare, merchant. (Atchefon and Morgan, Auftin Friars

Warne William, Hackney road, watchmaker. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple

Whittenbury Ebenezer, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Ward

Ward Henry, Curtain road, apothecary. (Taylor, Old ſtreet road
Wilſon Robert, Helmſley, Yorkſhire, innkeeper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane
Wallis John, Paternoſter row, bookſeller. (Mitten and Pownoll, Knight Rider ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aſkin Chriſtopher, Kendall, merchant, December 6
Allen William, King's road, coachmaker, December 10
Butler William, Weldon, linen draper, November 16
Bebbington John, City road, umbrella maker, November 30, final
Blany Thomas, Bouverie ſtreet, mariner, November 30
Brown Robert, Adam's court, merchant, December 10, final
Burr George, Maidſtone, money ſcrivener, January 4, final
Bell James, Coningsby, miller, December 2
Baker John, Holborn, linen draper, December 5
Blacklock William, Rathbone place, dealers in glaſs and earthen ware, December 10, final
Cream Edward, Margaret ſtreet, carpenter, November 23, final
Cohen Laurence, Jewry ſtreet, merchant, November 16
Crank Charles William, Kenſington, brewer and merchant, December 14
Clark Folliott, Coventry ſtreet, hoſier, November 30
Croft Lawrence, St. James ſtreet, coffee-houſe keeper, December 14
Coote Thomas, Norwich, ironmonger, December 5, final
Clarkſon Thomas, Kingsbury, dealer in coals, December 4
Chatterton Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat manufacturers, December 10
Cornu William, Briſtol, dealer in clay, December 16, final
Clayton Thomas, Kingſton upon Hull, bookſeller and printer, November 19
Driver Thomas, Burnley, grocer, November 15
Dickenſon Edward, Berner's ſtreet, druggiſt, November 26
Dewdney Benjamin, Reigate, horſe dealer, November 30
Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Barker, Chatham and Sheerneſs, bankers, November 30
De Beaume, Great Wincheſter ſtreet, inſurance broker, December 10
Elliott George, and George Pickard, Wood ſtreet, velvet ribbon manufacturers, December 21
Eyre Benjamin, Hodgſon Atkinſon, and William Walton, Token houſe yard, merchants, November 19
Eaſt John, Prince's ſtreet, upholſterer, December 14
Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in canvas and cloth, December 17
Evans William Morley, Mark lane, broker, November 30
Evill William, Bath, upholder, December 3
Edward John, and George Manvell, Caie-Coch, potters, December 7
Evans Hugh, Stanmore, ſhopkeeper, December 2
Fox Jonathan, and Fox William, Finsbury, merchants, January 25
Fenwick James, Penzance, linen draper, November 19, final
Fermyhough John, Uttoxeter, innkeeper, November 29
Fuller Daniel, Woodbridge, merchant, November 15
Flinders William, Boſton, ironmonger, November 25
Freeman William, Stamford Baron, grocer, December 11, final
Guthrie Robert, and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, December 10
Gray James, Monk-Wearmouth, ſhip owner, December 5
Goody Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, December 3
Healey John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, tobacconiſt, November 30
Hall John, Wapping, taylor, November 30
Hoggray John, Leather lane, victualler, November 30
Hallifield John, Mellingham, beaſt jobber, November 29, final
Hobbs Thomas, Barking, dealer and chapman, December 21
Humfrys William, the elder, and William Humfrys, the younger, Old Fiſh ſtreet hill, grocers, December 7
Huggins Richard, Briſtol, December 10
Jenkins John, Warner ſtreet, linen draper, December 3
Jameſſon Archibald, and Thomas Claſſon, Burr ſtreet, merchants, November 30
Jones Thomas, Old Paſſage houſe, vintner, November 30
Jones Richard Hodgſon, Stourbridge, clothier, December 17
Kiſs William Daniel, Birmingham, money ſcrivener, November 15
Kirkpatrick John, Liverpool, merchant, December 9
Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler, December 11
Leeming Thomas, Preſton, John Myres, Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, Preſton aforeſaid, worſted manufacturers, December 16
Marſhall Thomas, Kingſton upon Hull, grocer, November 19, final
Mac Cluer David, Woodbridge, brandy merchant, November 15
Maydwell, Wheeler ſtreet, dryer and dryſalter, November 16
Macfarlane John, Mark lane, merchant, November 30
Moggridge William, Uxbridge, ironmonger, December 3
Maſſey Charles, New ſtreet, wharfinger, January 11
Monteith James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch ſtreet, chemiſts, December 19, final
Millar Jeremiah, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, January 4
Newton James, Oldham, innkeeper, coachmaker, December 11
Needham Thomas, Aſhby de la Zouch, hoſier, November 25
Niggs Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, liquor merchant, November 26
Pinny Daviſon, Wapping, ſhip chandler, December 5, final
Pollington Charles, Havant, ſhopkeeper, November 30, final
Pierrepoint John, Bunhill row, carpenter, November 29, final
Pyall Joſeph, Sittingbourne, ſhopkeeper, November 29
Portal Joſeph, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, linen draper, November 30
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, December 10
Randell William, Tooley ſtreet, ſhip chandler, December 17, final
Ruſſell Thomas, Steyning, linen draper, November 16
Richardſon Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Mancheſter, merchants, November 18
Rideing John, and William Sever, Liverpool, merchants, November 19, final
Ratray John, Paternoſter row, woollen draper, December 14
Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton ſpinners, December 9
Rhe Charles, Peter ſtreet, tin plate worker, December 10
Smith John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, November 16
Syme James, London, merchant, November 30, final
Sping Medford, Leeds, money ſcrivener, November 28, final
Stopes Aylmor, Butwell Priory, dealer and chapman, December 7, final
Speed George, Newington, ſtable keeper, December 3
Shenſtone John Michael, Portſea, ſaleſman, December 5
Smith John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, January 18
Shaw George, Whitcliff Factory, linen draper, December 9
Scougall George, Blackheath, merchant, November 19
Seddon George, Alderſgate ſtreet, cabinet maker, December 7
Smith John, Poland-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, merchant, December 5
Sherman Thomas, Caſtle ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, plumber, glazier, and painter, November 19
Speed Thomas, Cannon ſtreet, druggiſt, December 7
Timmings John Burton, Portſea, grocer, November 16
Tagg Mary, Bath, grocer, November 14, final
Thomſon William, Mancheſter, dealer and chapman, December 4
Tunnicliff John, and Moſes Tunnicliff, Macclesfield, button and twiſt manufacturers, December 7, final
Thornton John, Leeds, innholder, December 9
Uther John William, Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, January 21
Upton James, Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, pocket book maker, January 21
Vaughan William, Pallmall, taylor, and Gerard Alexander, Glouceſter ſtreet, merchant, November 30
Woodroffe Edmund, Woollaſtone, iron manufacturer, December 21
Wood Jeſſe, Bonham ſtreet, ſhopkeeper, November 18
Wollaſton John, and Francis Upjohn, Holborn bridge, diſtillers, December 3
Wells John, Cartwright ſtreet, victualler, November 16
Wright John, Goſport, grocer, November 18, final
Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 16
Weſthorp Nathaniel, Harwich, baker, November 15
Witty Francis Adam, Great Earl ſtreet, ironmonger, November 29
Warren John, Sandys ſtreet, weaver, November 30
White Robert, Cambridge, ſcrivener, November 30
Wilkinſon George, Fenchurch ſtreet, man's mercer, December 14, final
Ward Thomas, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant, November 30
Windate James, Norwich, grocer, December 5, final
Woolledge Robert, Great St. Helen's, corn factor, December 14, final
Wood Thomas, Mancheſter, and William Jackſon, Eaſinguwold, cotton ſpinners, December 6
Wagner John, Lower Tooting, calico printers, December 7
Woodward Peter, King ſtreet, warehouſeman, March 15
Wallis James, junior, Briſtol, biſcuit baker, November 19
Yeates Joſeph, Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, November 30

STATE of PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1805.

THE events which have occurred, or, at leaſt, the accounts of which have reached this country ſince our laſt publication, may be reckoned among the moſt important that our hiſtory has recorded. Scarcely had the news of the overthrow of an immenſe Auſtrian army been circulated, which excited ſenſations of grief, rather than of ſurpriſe, in the breaſts of our countrymen, than the exhilarating intelligence arrived of the victory obtained by the Britiſh fleet off Trafalgar. While the misfortunes on the continent exhibit the ſuperiority of the French Emperor over our allies: the achievements made by the navy of England under the command of Lord Nelſon, have removed all anxiety at home reſpecting an invaſion, have exalted us as a nation in the eyes of our friends, and have checked the ambition of him who hoped to build his own greatneſs "in commerce, in colonies, and in ſhips," by our humiliation. We expected from "our navy all that human efforts could achieve," * and our expectations have been more than anſwered. Our hopes depending on continental expeditions from this country were never raiſed very high;† and we lament that nothing has yet reſulted from plans that have been laid, and projects boaſted of, for ſeveral weeks paſt. We pretend not in theſe reports of the "*State of Public Affairs*" to enter into ſpeculations that a week or a day might perhaps deſtroy; our object is to give a fair and impartial detail of facts, that may now, or at any future period, be referred to as *data*, upon which the hiſtorian or politician may rely with perfect and undeviating certainty. With this view we ſhall now trace the progreſs of the war on the continent.

The Emperor Bonaparte left Paris on the 24th of September, and arrived at Straſburgh two days after. Marſhal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army ſet out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September. General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, paſſed the Rhine by the bridge of Caſſel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army and the corps under Marſhal Bernadotte. The corps under Marſhal Davouſt paſſed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker Eltz, on the Necker. The corps under Marſhal Soult paſſed the Rhine on the ſame day, on the bridge that was thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbronn. Marſhal Ney's diviſion paſſed the Rhine the ſame day by the flying bridge oppoſite Durlach, and marched towards Stutgard. The corps under Marſhal Lannes paſſed the Rhine, the 25th, at Kehl, and advanced towards Louiſburgh. Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reſerve, paſſed the Rhine at the ſame place and on the ſame day, and remained for ſeveral days in poſition before the defiles of the Black Foreſt. The great park of artillery paſſed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th of September, and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor paſſed the Rhine on the 1ſt inſtant at Kehl, ſlept at Ettlingen the ſame evening, and received there the Elector and Princeſs of Baden, and went to Louiſburgh, to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whoſe palace he took up his abode. On the 2d inſtant the diviſions of Marſhal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburgh, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube. The following was the poſition of the army on the 6th of October:—The corps of Marſhal Bernadotte and the Bavarians were at Weiſſenburgh. The corps of Davouſt was at Oettingen and on the banks of the Rednitz. That of Marſhal Soult at Donauwerth, in poſſeſſion of the bridge of Munſter, and repairing that of Donauwerth. The corps of Marſhal Ney was at Kneſſingen. That of Lannes at Nerſheim; Prince Murat, with his dragoons, ſtood on the banks of the Danube.

The Auſtrian army had approached the entrances into the Black Foreſt, with a view of ſtopping the progreſs of the enemy. They had fortified ſome towns, and had endeavoured to ſtrengthen the works of others, particularly Memmingen and Ulm.

Notwithſtanding the exertions on the part of Auſtria, the French army, by a great, perhaps unparalled, movement, in the courſe of a fortnight reached Bavaria; and, in fact, placed itſelf almoſt in the rear of the oppoſing battalions.

From

* See Monthly Magazine for October, p. 265.

† Ibid.

From this time partial engagements took place. On the evening of the 6th, Marſhal Soult's diviſion, after ſome ſkirmiſhing, in which ſeveral lives were loſt, took poſſeſſion of the bridge at Donawert. On the 8th, the French, with Prince Murat and Marſhal Lannes at their head, attacked the Auſtrians at Wertingen, and after an engagement of two hours, took the whole diviſion, ſtandards, cannons, baggage, and ſoldiers. At this time the whole Auſtrian army in Suabia was concentrated in and near Ulm. In ſome affairs of leſs moment victory decided in favour of the Auſtrians.

The combat of Wertingen was followed, in the ſpace of a few hours only, by an action at Gunſburgh, which was fought with great valour on both ſides, but which ended in the defeat of the Auſtrians.

On the 11th Bonaparte arrived at Augſburgh; and on the 12th another action was fought, in which the French under Soult were again ſucceſsful: and on the ſame day Bernadotte took poſſeſſion of Munich, from whence Prince Ferdinand of Auſtria had retired.

Every thing now indicated the approach of a general and deciſive battle. General Mack was in Ulm, with upwards of 33,000 men, menaced by the French Emperor at the head of a victorious army. To the aſtoniſhment and concern of the allies, General Mack, without ſtriking a blow, agreed to terms of capitulation offered by the enemy. On the 15th Marſhal Bernadotte could boaſt of having taken from the Auſtrians, in about three days, 1500 priſoners, 19 pieces of cannon, beſides horſes and baggage, *without the loſs of a ſingle man.* On the ſame day the Emperor Bonaparte took poſſeſſion of Memmingen, and was on the 17th, by articles of capitulation, as good as in poſſeſſion of Ulm. We do not pronounce the conduct of General Mack abſolutely culpable; but, in common with every Engliſhman, we aſſert that it wants explanation. The loſs of ſuch an army, at a period ſo eventful, demands ſerious and rigorous inveſtigation.

On the 17th of October General Mack agreed, under certain conditions, to give up Ulm on the 25th, unleſs there ſhould appear by that time an army in his favour capable of raiſing the blockade; in that caſe the garriſon of the fortreſs was to be completely releaſed from the articles of capitulation.

General Mack, for reaſons not known to us, did not chuſe to wait the events of eight days; he had an audience with Bonaparte on the 19th, and immediately after agreed to evacuate Ulm on the 20th, five days ſooner than he had ſtipulated for: the additional articles of capitulation being curious in diplomatic affairs, we ſhall tranſcribe them.

Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, propoſed on the 19th.

"Marſhal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word and honour,

1ſt, That the Auſtrian army is this day on the other ſide of the Inn, and that Marſhal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a poſition between Munich and the Inn.

2d, That Marſhal Lannes, with his corps, is purſuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yeſterday at Aalem.

3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yeſterday at Nordlingen; that Lieutenant-Generals Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and ſeven other Generals, yeſterday capitulated at the village of Trotzelfingen.

4th, That Marſhal Soult is poſted between Ulm and Bregenz, obſerving the road to the Tyrol, that there is, conſequently, no poſſibility of ſuccour arriving before Ulm.

"That Lieutenant-General and Quarter-Maſter General Mack, giving credit to the above declarations, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:—

"That the whole corps of Marſhal Ney, conſiſting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horſe, ſhall not quit the city of Ulm and its environs, at the diſtance of ten leagues, before the 25th of October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.

"Marſhal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inſerted articles.

"Conſequently the whole Auſtrian army ſhall defile to-morrow, at three in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war; they ſhall lay down their arms, ſhall receive paſſports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Auſtria, and of Bragenz to the Tyrol.

"Done in duplicate at Elchingen, the 19th October, 1805, (27 Vendemiaire, year 14.)

(Signed) "Marſhal BERTHIER,
"Lieut.-General MACK."

In conſequence of this capitulation, the Emperor Bonaparte on the 20th (a proud day for France) took his ſtation from two o'clock in the morning to ſeven in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Auſtrian army marched paſt him. The French army were poſted on the heights. The Emperor, ſurrounded by his life-guards, ſent for the Auſtrian Generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmoſt diſtinction. There

were present, besides the General in Chief, Mack, eight Generals, and seven Lieutenant Generals.

Thus ended the first part of the campaign in Germany. On the 24th of September Bonaparte had not left his capital, and on the 20th of October, a period of only twenty-six days, he could boast of having taken 60,000 prisoners and upwards, with comparatively but a small loss of men and other resources. In his address to his soldiers he says, "I had announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the ill-contrived plans of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the greatest successes without running any risk; and what is unexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men.

The campaign in Italy, up to our last accounts (Nov. 23), though not of so disastrous a nature as that of Germany, has been unfortunate to the cause of the allied powers. On the 18th of October, at four o'clock in the morning, General Massena attacked the bridge of the Old Castle of Verona, and passed the Adige: he had assembled his army at Zevis and its environs, so as to be able to repair to any quarter that circumstances should demand. The wall which blocked up the bridge in the middle was battered down, and though the passage was obstinately defended by the Austrians, they were finally beaten off with great slaughter, and with the loss of several pieces of cannon, and many men. This action was succeeded by others not more propitious to the cause of the allies. The French account of the battle on the 30th of October, though perhaps not implicitly to be relied on, we shall give in their own words.

Head-Quarters at Vago, Oct. 30.

"After the action of the 29th, the army took a position two miles on this side of Caldiero. On the 30th it attacked the enemy the whole length of their line. The division of Moltier, forming the left, began the action; that of General Gardanne attacked the centre, and that of General Duhesme the right. These different attacks were well executed, and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amidst cries of 'Long live the Emperor,' and the enemy was pursued to the very heights.

"At half past four Prince Charles ordered his reserve, consisting of twenty-four battalions of grenadiers and several regiments, to advance. The battle then became more general. The troops of his Majesty displayed their usual bravery. The cavalry made several successful charges; some battalions of grenadiers engaged at the same time, and the bayonet decided the fate of the day. The enemy kept up a fire from thirty pieces of cannon planted in their entrenchments. Notwithstanding the obstinacy of their resistance, they were beaten and pursued to the very redoubts at the other side of Caldiero.

"We have taken 3500 prisoners; the field of battle was strewed with Austrians; their loss in killed and wounded was at least equal to the number that were taken prisoners. Prince Charles requested a truce to bury the dead."

On the 2d of November, Montebello, another Austrian citadel, surrendered by capitulation to the French arms under General Solignac.

The Emperor of Germany could not but be sensibly affected at so much afflicting intelligence. His mind, however, did not bend under the weight of calamity. Though depressed by the misfortunes which attended his armies, he does not seem to despair of the goodness of his cause, nor of the means which he possesses to render it finally victorious: as is evident from the excellent State Paper, which he caused to be circulated throughout Europe.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow.—He wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and inestimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations, to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards the foreign independent states. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feeling of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully

fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of the hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feeling in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, 'that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville.' Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures.—Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment when he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

"A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of twenty-five millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that antient patriotic spirit, which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, and the national honour and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous cooperation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and *other powers*, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.

In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King,

FRANCIS COUNT SAURAU."

Vienna, Oct. 28. 1805.

There is only one other subject connected with the state of the Continent that requires our notice. The King of Prussia at first appeared to wish to maintain a strict neutrality. In some respects the rights of a neutral nation were violated by both the contending powers; and circumstances have led us to expect that he would ere this have declared for the Allies. His Manifesto, dated the 14th of October, was spirited and manly; and he has since endeavoured to mediate with the Emperor of France. The result of the mission undertaken by Count Haugwitz is not at present known in this country.

From the Continent we turn with pleasure and exultation to the Victory gained by our own Fleet over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain. It may be a consolation to the enemy, that, with the almost total annihilation of their ships, we have to mourn over the loss of a Nelson, the pride and honour of his country. We cannot so well describe this event as by inserting Admiral Collingwood's own account, from the London Gazette, November 6:

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 6.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock A. M, from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Euryalus,

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar,
SIR, *Oct. 22, 1805.*

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord-Viſcount Nelſon, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th inſtant it was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, from the ſhips watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the Combined Fleet had put to ſea. As they ſailed with light winds weſterly, his Lordſhip concluded their deſtination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all ſail for the Streights entrance with the Britiſh Squadron, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven ſhips, three of them ſixty-fours, where his Lordſhip was informed by Captain Blackwood (whoſe vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet paſſed the Streights.

On Monday the 21ſt inſtant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore eaſt by ſouth about ſeven leagues, the enemy was diſcovered ſix or ſeven miles to the eaſtward, the wind about weſt, and very light. The Commander-in-Chief immediately made the ſignal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of ſailing,—a mode of attack his Lordſhip had previouſly directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the uſual manner. The enemy's line conſiſted of thirty-three ſhips (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spaniſh), commanded in Chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great cloſeneſs and correctneſs; but as the mode of attack was unuſual, ſo the ſtructure of their line was new; it formed a creſcent convexing to leeward; ſo that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ſhip was about a cable's length to windward of her ſecond a-head and a-ſtern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ſhips. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Aſturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spaniſh ſhips were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national ſquadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previouſly determined on, and communicated to the Flag-Officers and Captains, few ſignals were neceſſary, and none were made, except to direct cloſe order as the lines bore down.

The Commander-in-Chief, in the Victory, led the weather-column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ſhips of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ſhip from the van, the ſecond in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the ſucceeding ſhips breaking through in all parts aſtern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was ſevere: the enemy's ſhips were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irreſiſtible, and it pleaſed the Almighty Diſpoſer of all events to grant His Majeſty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ſhips having ſtruck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ſhips, joining their frigates to leeward, ſtood towards Cadiz. The five headmoſt ſhips in their van tacked, and, ſtanding to the ſouthward, to windward of the Britiſh line, were engaged, and the ſternmoſt of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majeſty's ſquadron nineteen ſhips of the line, of which two are firſt-rates, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spaniſh rear-admiral Don Balthazar Hidalgo Ciſneros.

After ſuch a victory it may appear unneceſſary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the ſeveral Commanders; the concluſion ſays more on the ſubject than I have language to expreſs; the ſpirit which animated all was the ſame: when all exert themſelves zealouſly in their country's ſervice, all deſerve that their high merits ſhould ſtand recorded; and never was high merit more conſpicuous than in the battle I have deſcribed.

The Achille, a French 74, after having ſurrendered, by ſome miſmanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were ſaved by the tenders.

A circumſtance occurred during the action, which ſo ſtrongly marks the invincible ſpirit of Britiſh ſeamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot reſiſt the pleaſure I have in making it known to their Lordſhips:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or deſign, by a French ſhip on one ſide and a Spaniard on the other; the conteſt was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined enſigns were torn from the poop, and the Britiſh hoiſted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without ſuſtaining a great loſs of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the Britiſh navy and the Britiſh nation, in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief, the loſs of a hero, whoſe name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but

but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound, by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewel; and soon after expired."

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect, the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation; many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until these gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which I hope will add a ray to the glory of His Majesty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our Country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

William Marsden, Esq.

Euryalus, off Cadiz,
Oct. 24, 1805.

Sir,

In my letter of the 22d instant I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of His Majesty's Squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it; since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d, in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen), and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again; and some of them, taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk. On the afternoon of that day the remnant of the Combined Fleet, ten sail of ships, which had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence. All this retarded the progress of the hulks; and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering the keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent: I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost beat in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that, unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship. Vice-Admiral Don Aliva is dead.—Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Syrius, Phœbe, and Naiad: the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Euridice and Scout the 23d), I shall collect the other flag-officers, and send them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom), to be laid at His Majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure. I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

William Marsden, Esq.

The

The success of our Navy in this action was most complete. It is, indeed, much to be regretted, that, owing to the shattered state of the nineteen ships that struck to our sailors, and to the violence of the weather, four only of all the number could be carried safely into harbour. The Admiral, however, caused the rest to be destroyed. To the enemy, therefore, the loss is complete; though the gain to ourselves was less than might have been hoped for. In a subsequent letter from Admiral Collingwood, he writes, "I find, that, on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls. That night it blew hard, and his ship, the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port. The Rayo was also dismasted, and fell into our hands."

Another Extraordinary Gazette, on the 11th of November, announced the capture of four men of war by the Fleet under the command of Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart.:

SIR, *Cæsar, Nov. 7, 1805.*

The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

William Marsden, Esq.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort, 264 Miles,
SIR, *Nov. 4, 1805. Wind S. E.*

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the north-west, making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and, followed by the ships named in the margin,* we came up with her at 11 at night; and at the moment she joined us we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chaced by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar, for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to the ships. The Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E.N.E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us. At nine we discovered the enemy, of four sail of the line, in the N. E., under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast. In the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that active officer Captain Baker had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them; and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix.

A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard-tack. We did the same; and I communicated my intentions, by hailing, to the Captains, "That I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle. In a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general. The Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van. At half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable.

I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and frigates; and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much; but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c., &c., &c.

* Cæsar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur. —Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margaritta, far to leeward in the south east.

EAST INDIES.

Since our last the interesting and important intelligence has been received from the Marquis of Wellesley, that peace has been perfectly restored to our possessions in India.

N. B. We have, in the present Number, inserted a Map of the Seat of War in Germany; which, in connection with the Maps which we inserted in our Publication of July 1796, and of May 1799, will complete a View of the Countries likely to be the Seat of War between France and the Continental Powers.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diftinguifhed Characters recently deceafed.

THE Rotunda at Ranelagh Gardens, once the fcene of elegance and fafhion, after having experienced, for fome years, the fad viciffitudes of fortune, is deftined to come under the hammer of the auctioneer. This fpot, fo long confecrated to the votaries of pleafure, will probably ere long be covered with the little country houfes of London tradefmen or the workfhops of manufacturers.

The king's library in the queen's houfe, St. James's Park, under the management of Mr. Barnard, has been completely taken to pieces, and only the bare walls remain. The extenfive collection of books has been packed up ready for conveyance to Windfor, to which they are carried in waggons faft as the library in Windfor Caftle is ready to receive them.—A fmall library in the queen's houfe is fitting up in a modern ftyle for his Majefty.

The Grand Junction Canal is completed, and goods are now conveyed from London to Worcefter, &c. in the courfe of eight or ten days at fartheft, and very commonly in lefs time. This grand national object being obtained, forms a perfect inland navigation from London direct to Manchefter and Liverpool, without being liable to the interruptions and uncertainty of thofe delays that are unavoidable by the frequent unloading of veffels, whereby the goods muft inevitably receive confiderable damage.

MARRIED.

Sir Robert Peele, bart. to Mifs Clerke, fifter of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Bury, Lancafhire.

At Hackney, Mr. John Stockdale, to Mifs Ann Caftlehow, daughter of Thomas C. efq. of Watermelock, Cumberland.

At St. James's, J. R. Gregg Hoppwood, efq. of Hoppwood Hall, Lancafhire, to Mifs Byng, one of her Majefty's maids of honour, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and niece of Vifcount Torrington.

Mr. Sharpe, bookfeller, Piccadilly, to Mifs Sufan Buften, fecond daughter of Alderman B. of Barnwell Abbey, near Cambridge.

C. V. Hunter, efq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mifs Fotheringham, only daughter of the late John F. efq. of Holbeach, Lincolnfhire.

At Tottenham, William Pulsford, efq. of Hackney, to Mifs Hobfon, daughter of William H. efq. of Markfield, Tottenham.

Dr. Hutchinfon, of Hatton ftreet, to Mifs Anne Parker, of Ham, near Richmond, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Wm. P.

At the houfe of the Earl of Weftmoreland, in Berkeley-fquare, Lord Vifcount Duncannon, fon of the Earl of Befborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of W.

At Hackney church, Mr. John Birch, corporal of the Yagers, attached to the 6th regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, to Mifs Sufannah Brannis, only daughter of Mr. B. Shoe-maker-row, Black Friars.

Ifaac Haywood, efq. captain in the South Glocefter militia, to Mrs. Wilton André, late of Surinam.

Lieutenant Colonel Cumming, of the 11th light dragoons, to Mifs Latour, daughter of Francis L. efq. of Devonfhire-place.

William Walker, efq. of Brunfwick-fquare, to Mifs Sleigh, daughter of the late Wm. S. efq. of Whitehall.

John Simons, efq. of the Eaft India Company's Madras eftablifhment, to Mrs. Reid, of Blackheath.

Mr. Jofeph Eade of Hitchin, to Mifs Eliza Vaux, daughter of the late Edw. V. efq. of Auftin Friars.

H. D. Erfkine, efq. to Mifs M. A. Cookfey.

Abraham Cumberbatch, efq. of Tubney lodge, Berks, to Mifs Charlotte Jones, daughter of R. B. Jones, efq. of Hereford-ftreet, Grofvenor-fquare.

F. Hunter, efq. of Little Maddox-ftreet, to Mifs Bufhby, daughter of the late J. Bufhby, efq. commiffary-general at St. Domingo.

J. Reynolds, efq. of Bedford-fquare, to Mifs Ann Staintan, of Bridge-ftreet, Weftminfter.

George Dinley Goodyear, efq. captain in the South Glocefter militia, to Mifs Sanders, of Howland-ftreet, Fitzroy-fquare.

At Hampftead, J. Parker, efq. late furgeon of the Prince George, to Mifs Grant.

The Rev. Wm. Hill Newboll, of Winchefter, to Mifs Matilda Clerke, of Epfom.

Major Bird, of the 5th regiment of foot, to Mifs Defer, of Bromley, Kent.

DIED.

At Lady Molefworth's, in upper Brook-ftreet, *Mrs. Ourry*, widow of Admiral Paul Henry O.

At St. Pancras, *R. Holbrook, efq.* a juftice of peace for the county of Middlefex.

At Clapton, *Captain Bartholomew Rook*, late of the Juftinian, Weft Indiaman.

At Newington, *Thomas Whitehead, efq.* of the Eaft India-houfe.

In Goodge-ftreet, *Mrs. M. Pafquali*, 71. She was the widow of Nichols P. efq. well known for his mufical compofitions, and aunt to Mr. Legatt, the engraver.

In Norton-ftreet, *Thomas Forfter, efq.* Old Bond ftreet.

In Great Ormond ftreet, *Mrs. Mukins*, relict of Captain M. formerly of the 15th regiment.

At Winchmore-hill, *James Jackfon, efq.* of Ludgate-ftreet.

In Brunfwick-fquare, *William Wilfon, efq.*

At Knightfbridge, *Richard Barret, efq.*

In Manchefter-ftreet, *Lieutenant Colonel James*

James Powell, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, lately returned from Bengal.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Hill*, wife of Stephen H. eſq late of Jamaica.

In Great Ormond ſtreet, *Mrs. Solly*, wife of Samuel S. eſq.

At Iſlington, *John Hill, M.D.* formerly of Bradford, in Yorkſhire, 81.

At South Lambeth, *Mrs. Hook*, wife of Mr. H. the compoſer. She was equ_lly diſtinguiſhed f_ the goodneſs of her heart, and for her mental endowments.

In Percy-ſtreet, in childbed of a daughter, *Mrs. Second*, a celebrated oratorio and concert ſinger. Her profeſſional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the public; and in private life ſhe was greatly reſpected and eſteemed. She has left five children.

Suddenly, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, *Ferdinand A. F. Beckwith, eſq.* third ſon of the late Major-general Beckwith, a brigadier-general of his Majeſty's forces, major of the 37th foot, and one of the commiſſioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while acting as aſſiſtant adjutant-general of the ſouthern diſtrict.

At Walworth, *John Smith, eſq.* of Southwark, hop-merchant, fourth ſon of Mr. Alderman S. of York.

In New Norfolk-ſtreet, *Welbore Ellis Agar, eſq.* one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

At her houſe in Weſtminſter, *Mrs. Hull*, widow of Thomas H. eſq. of the theatre royal,Covent Garden, 77.

In Alderſgate-ſtreet, *William Rawdon, eſq.* ſon of the late Chriſtopher R. eſq of York.

At the Queen's houſe, *Mrs. Margaret Clegborn*, upwards of 40 years under houſekeeper to the queen. Her indefatigable attention to the duties of her office, had, for a length of time, induced her majeſty to reward her with a very liberal penſion, which ſhe enjoyed to the day of her death. This, as it was a pleaſure to the granter, ſo it was an additional one to her, as ſhe was the better enabled thereby to relieve the miſerable and diſtreſſed, whoſe comfort and happineſs was her conſtant care.

In Davies-ſtreet, the *Hon. Mrs. Maitland*, lady of Colonel M.

John Potts, eſq. late of the cuſtom-houſe.

In Norton-ſtreet, *Mrs. Swiney*, wife of William S. eſq. vice-admiral of the white.

Suddenly, in New Broad-ſtreet, *Joſeph Rodgers, eſq.*

At Hackney, *Richard Cleaver, eſq.* one of the juſtices of the peace, for the county of Middleſex, 87.

In Auſtin Friars, *Godfrey Thornton, eſq.* of Moggerhanger-houſe, Bedfordſhire, 69.

Mr. John Nixon, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Spital-fields, grocer, 39. Shortly after eating a hearty breakfaſt, he was ſeized with a moſt excruciating pain in the bowels, and, though medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and every remedy reſorted to, he died on the third day. He was a great admirer and patron of ſunday-ſchools. Some years ago, on hearing of the deplorable ſituation of the children in the Mint, Southwark, he, with ſome friends, began a ſunday-ſchool, to improve their morals and give them education; in which they ſucceeded; and at preſent ſome hundreds are receiving the benefit of it. He was well known for his philanthropy and goodneſs of heart; and the poor in his neighbourhood have loſt a good friend.

At Wygfair, in the county of Denbigh, *Alexander Aubert, eſq. F.R.S.* of Highbury-houſe, vice preſident of the ſociety of Antiquaries, and governor of the London Aſſurance Company, whoſe ſuavity of manners, benevolence and generoſity, whoſe patriotiſm and loyalty, and whoſe profound ſkill in every branch of ſcience, are eminently recorded in the annals of literature and humanity, throughout all Europe. He was in his 76th year.

By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the ſtand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, *Mr. Thomas Norman*, a Jew, clerk to Mr. Mark Sprott, who had for ſome time laboured under a depreſſion of ſpirits, amounting almoſt to derangement.

At Iſlington, *William Fowler, eſq.* formerly a wholeſale ſtationer, in Cannon-ſtreet, London, 56. He was walking home from morning ſervice, apparently in good health, when he fell down, and expired immediately.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in her 33d year, *Mrs. Mary Newton*, wife of Mr. N. baker, of Enfield. On the Saturday preceding ſhe had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip-joint; which, till the fatal ſymptoms of triſmus took place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great ſkill, tenderneſs, and humanity, by Mr. Ramſden, with the aſſiſtance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, ſurgeon of Enfield, and ſeveral other gentlemen whoſe curioſity had been excited by the ſingularity of the caſe. A tumour intimately connected with a diſeaſed ſtate of the bone (a ſpiculous kind of exoſtoſis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increaſed, during ſeven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this ſwelling was in progreſs, ſhe had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldeſt three years old, and the youngeſt two months. We underſtand that a caſt has been taken of the limb in plaſter of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previouſly injected, becauſe there can be no doubt that the preſſure of ſo large a tumour muſt have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and conſequently, that the limb,

limb, together with the great mass of sebaceous accumulation, must have been for some years supplied with the necessary circulation by the anastomosing branches alone. This would have added one to the cases on which the Medical Spectator founded his proposal for curing the poplitæal aneurism, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the necessity of the very painful and dangerous separation at first proposed by the late John Hunter.

At his apartments in High Holborn, *Mr. Nathaniel James*, late surgeon to the Savoy, aged 72 years. This gentleman was a native of the Païs de Vaud in Switzerland, where he has relations in respectable situations. The family name is Jacques, which, the subject of this short memorial, when he came first over to England, thought proper to anglicize after the example of his uncle, a physician, to whose practice he was intended to have succeeded, but who unfortunately died whilst he was on the journey to London. His first appointment to the medical staff of the army, was in the capacity of surgeon's mate to one of the regiments of foot-guards. This warrant was presented to him upwards of fifty years since; and as he told the present writer, with a degree of humour peculiar to himself, was signed by Julius Cæsar, (Cæsar being the name of the officer commanding the Brigade at that time): this was the height of his preferment, until he was appointed about twenty years ago, to the surgeoncy of the Savoy prison; a preferment to obtain which, he served gratuitously, during the illnesses of his two immediate predecessors, and during that of the last, for a period of upwards of two years. From the first vacancy, he was put by, through the powerful interest of a competitor, and was near experiencing a like disappointment the second time, when the succession was strongly solicited for a surgeon whose years of life were less than those of James's service. This, so great an injustice, was however, through proper representations of his service and character over-ruled, though not without difficulty. It has been observed by the Duke de la Rochefoucault, that "l'accent & le caractere du pays ou vous etes né, demeure dans l'esprit & dans le coeur comme dans le langage:" that is to say, "the accent of a man's native country is as strongly impressed on his mind, as on his tongue;" the accent of his country on Mr. James's tongue, could only be distinguished by a very nice ear, for he spoke and wrote the English language with great correctness; but the accent of his mind was discoverable in all his actions, which were strongly marked by that plain integrity, and honest simplicity of his countrymen, the natives of Switzerland. Mr. James was indeed an honest man, inoffensive and unassuming in his general behaviour; in his practice attentive and intelligent, watchful, but not presumptuous, desirous to do good, but fearful to do harm: such was the man, and such the practitioner!

At the house of his friend Rob. Holt Leigh, esq. M.P. in Duke-street, Westminster, *W. Clarke, esq.* of Liverpool, banker. He was born in the year 1754, and educated under the reverend Mr. Booth, who then kept a respectable seminary at Woolton-hall near Liverpool; having there laid the foundation of his classical acquirements, he entered into the bank of his father in Liverpool, which was the earliest establishment of the kind in that populous and commercial place. The cares of business did not however, suppress the love of literature, which he had already imbibed, and the intervals of his leisure were devoted to an assiduous study of the Greek and Roman authors, with the best of whose works, he maintained through life, an intimate and thorough acquaintance. This propensity to learning increased with his years; and having met with two associates equally devoted to these pursuits with himself, they formed a party for reading the classic authors, for which purpose they rose at six in the morning, and devoted some hours to study, before they engaged in the business of the day. So close an application soon proved injurious to his health. Consumptive symptoms were superinduced, which occasionally recurred for some years, when he was prevailed upon by the advice of his physicians, to undertake a voyage to a southern climate. In the spring of 1783, he left England, and arrived at Lisbon, at which place, and in the pleasant villages in its vicinity, he soon recovered his usual good state of health. The ease and leisure which he enjoyed during his absence, were highly gratifying to his disposition, and instead of returning to his native country, he proceeded to Spain, and took up his residence at San Lucar, where he formed a friendly attachment with many respectable families as well English as Natives, which induced him to continue there upwards of twelve months. He then visited Seville, Barcelona, Madrid, and other parts of Spain. Having gratified his taste, with the inspection of whatever was most worthy of his notice, and acquired a thorough acquaintance with the language and writers of Spain and Portugal, he proceeded to Italy, and arrived at Rome about the close of the year 1786; on examining the monuments of art in that metropolis, he was struck with the great inferiority of the architectural productions of modern times, in comparison with those of the ancients. "The impressions I feel," says he, in a letter to a friend, "whenever I visit the Pantheon, are much more grateful than those which the view of St. Peter's excites. The sublimity of the former is chaste and unaffectedly majestic; the latter to its genuine

 beauties

beauties adds ornaments, which can hardly escape the epithet of meretricious." In the spring of the following year he visited the island of Sicily, exploring with enthusiastic pleasure, the frequent monuments of literature and art, which still remain in that classic region. Returning by way of Calabria, he had an opportunity of observing the effects of those dreadful earthquakes, which had a short time before so materially altered the face of the country, converting rivers into lakes, and precipitating rocks and mountains into the ocean. After visiting the principal cities of Italy, Mr. Clarke arrived at Venice, where he had an opportunity of being useful to Mr. Gibbon, in procuring and sending him books to Lausanne; in consequence of which he received an invitation to visit that eminent historian in his retirement. Mr. Clarke afterwards took up his residence at Fiesole, in the near vicinity of Florence, which he emphatically called "the first step of the Appennines, and where Brunelleschi's immortal doom was constantly under his eye." On his frequent visits to the city, a considerable part of his time was passed in the library of the Grand-Duke, where he obtained for his friend and correspondent Mr. Roscoe, the inedited poems of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, and various other documents, which have since been given to the public, in the lives of Lorenzo de Medici, and his son Leo X. the author of which, has acknowledged his various obligations to Mr. Clarke, in the prefaces to those works. On his return to England by way of Switzerland and France, in the year 1790, Mr. Clarke had the good fortune to renew his acquaintance with the celebrated traveller, Dr. Chandler, with whose society he was highly gratified, and for whom he always retained a most affectionate regard. For some years before his death, he had retired from the more active part of business to the enjoyment of literary leisure, and domestic life, of which, however, he was suddenly deprived, by an unexpected and fatal disorder, which for some months before his death, left his family and friends without hope of his recovery; but, which he bore with that firmness which formed one of the characteristic features of his mind. In his disposition he was peculiarly mild, gentle, and benevolent. Without intermixing much in general society, he was actuated by kindness and good-will to all. In the knowledge of ancient and modern languages few persons have attained a greater proficiency. That he never attempted to distinguish himself by any literary publication, is to be attributed to a want of ambition, and not of talents. But although he preferred the Horatian rule "*leniter traducere ævum*;' to the reputation of a writer, few of his contemporaries were better qualified to form a correct judgment either on works of art, or on the productions of literature and taste.

"Not that the poet's boasted fire
Shou'd Fame's wide echoing trumpet swell,
Nor on the music of his lyre,
Each future age with rapture dwell.
The vaunted sweets of praise remove,
Yet shall such bosoms claim a part
In all that glads the human heart.
Yet these the spirits form'd to judge and prove
All nature's charms immense, and heaven's unbounded love.

In this respect, he has a right to be classed among the members of that learned and respectable body, not a small one in these kingdoms, who form, as it were, the literary public, and are the legitimate, and proper guides of the general opinion. Free from the jealousy too frequently found amongst authors; it is they who decide with cool and deliberate impartiality, on the productions of the day; the guardians of taste and the umpires of merit.*

At her house at Chelsea, aged 72, after three days illness, *Mrs Jane Sophia Fordyce*, relict of the late Dr. George F. Mrs F. though born in Holland, where she resided till she was upwards of ten years of age, was descended, not only from a very ancient and respectable Scotch family, of the name of Stuart, but from a family who aspired to the honor of tracing their descent from the kings of Scotland. Upon the return of her family from Holland, she went to reside with them at Edinburgh, where though portionless, and possessing only the beauties of the mind; she was seen and admired by Dr. Fordyce, who was at that time a student at Edinburgh, and the affection being mutual was very speedily followed by their marriage. The match, though strictly a love match, proved not altogether a happy one; for owing to a discordancy in their tempers, in which, though unfortunately not in this instance, lapse of time rather tends to produce an alleviation than to aggravate; the Doctor and his wife, after having for 20 years lived together in a certain degree of harmony, (from analogy of talents, rather than from analogy of dispositions) found it at length, for their mutual comfort, necessary to separate. Mrs. F. possessed very distinguished talents, uncommon acuteness, and a steady and persevering application to all the pursuits in which she engaged. To her we are indebted for the able manner in which the *hortus siccus* in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, is prepared, as it was a work which she performed entirely with her own hands. She possessed unparalleled talents for forming flowers and other objects of natural history from shells, and as this was a pursuit to which she devoted

* During the residence of Mr. Clarke, at Lisbon, a copy of verses was addressed to him, by one of his early literary associates, who enjoyed his uninterrupted friendship to the close of his life, for which see the Poetry of this month.

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a conſiderable portion of her time, ſhe has left ſpecimens behind her; which, in point of correctneſs of delineation, and dexterity in the management of the ſhades, is probably unmatched, in this or any other country. Among her other qualities, her economy was not the leaſt conſpicuous: for notwithſtanding that the ſtipend allowed by the doctor upon the ſeparation, which took place between them, and which was her only income, was very ſmall, ſhe contrived by the rigid exertion of the virtue of economy, to live in a very reſpectable ſtyle, and occaſionally to entertain parties of her friends, who always quitted her with regret, cheered with the urbanity of her manners, the vivacity of her converſation, and the acuteneſs of her remarks. It is unfortunate for ſociety that circumſtances did not admit of Mrs. F's moving in a more elevated and therefore more extenſive ſphere, that the virtues ſhe practiſed being more expoſed to general obſervation, the ſuavity and dignity of manners with which they were accompanied; could not have failed to acquire many converts to a plan of life, while it tended to reſcue a becoming degree of economy from the unmerited obliquy, with which it is in general branded, by thoſe who expect to profit by a contrary line of conduct, placed the ſuperiority of a life, devoted to ſcientific purſuits, by the cheerfulneſs and happineſs with which it was accompanied, over the unmeaning frivolous amuſements to which but too many of our females are apt to devote their time, in the moſt ſtriking point of view. Mrs. F. has left two daughters to lament her loſs, Mary Sophia married to General Bentham, Margaret, unmarried.

[*Account of the Life and Writings of the late Edward Evanſon, A. M.*—Mr. Evanſon was born of reſpectable parents, at Warrington, in the county of Lancaſhire, April 21, 1731; but very ſoon after this the family left the town and county. At ſeven years of age he was taken under the immediate care and protection of his father's eldeſt brother, then, and for more than forty years afterwards, vicar of Mitcham, in Surrey. From him he received his whole ſchool education, and made ſuch rapid progreſs in his claſſical learning, as induced his uncle to enter him at Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard, at the early age of fourteen. Here he proſecuted his ſtudies with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that he attained diſtinguiſhed honours when he took the degree of A. B. Soon after he had taken his degree he returned to Mitcham, and became his uncle's aſſiſtant in the education of pupils. In connection with this new employment, he took every opportunity of proſecuting his own ſtudies, and at the uſual period he returned to Cambridge, and took his ſecond degree of A. M. At a proper age he was ordained, and ſerved the church at Mitcham as curate to his uncle. Here he remained ſeveral years as aſſiſtant in the church and in the ſchool, which he did from a principle of duty and gratitude for his uncle's attention to his own education, although he had, during that period, ſome offers of preferment by which his ſituation would have been materially benefited. In the year 1768 he obtained the living of South Mims, near Barnet, and reſided in the vicarage-houſe about two years: when, through the intereſt of Mr. Dodd,* M. P. for Reading, with Lord Camden, then Lord Chancellor, he was preſented with the living of Tewkeſbury. In conjunction with this, Mr. Evanſon held the living of Longdon, a village in Worceſterſhire, about five miles diſtant from Tewkeſbury, for which he exchanged that of South Mims. Thus reſpectably, and, as he thought, happily ſettled, in the office of a Chriſtian miniſter, he determined to apply himſelf with diligence to the impartial ſtudy of the Scriptures, and to make them, and them alone, leaving every other aſſiſtance, the baſis of his public inſtructions. His great learning rendered him amply capable of conſulting and explaining the books of the Old and New Teſtament in their original languages. He had not purſued this mode of examining the Scriptures very long before he was convinced of the futility and erroneouſneſs of many opinions which he had been accuſtomed to regard with reſpect and reverence. He was ſtruck with horror even at the doctrine of the Trinity, by which himſelf and others had been led to pay a religious worſhip to three perſons, that of right belongs to one God only, the unrivalled Majeſty of Heaven and Earth. This was, perhaps, the earlieſt reſult of enquiries into the truth of long-eſtabliſhed and generally received doctrines; but his active mind did not reſt here; he advanced from one ſtep to another, till he had diſentangled, as he believed, the pure Chriſtian ſyſtem from all the corruptions with which it had been embarraſſed by the ignorant, the artful, and the intereſted. Mr. Evanſon was not contented with inveſtigating the principles of truth for his own ſatisfaction, he was, through a long life, eager to diſſeminate them, and to conform, in all reſpects, his own practice to the undeviating rule of rectitude. When, therefore, he perceived the language of the liturgy inconſiſtent with that of his Bible, he took the liberty of changing ſome phraſes, and omitting others, in the church ſervice, which he could not himſelf conſcientiouſly uſe. For this, and on account of certain truths uttered by him in his diſcourſes from the pulpit, and which were unwelcome to a ſmall part of the congregation, a long and very malevo-

* To this gentleman Mr. Evanſon dedicated his firſt publication, entitled, "Three Diſcourſes: 1. Upon the Man after God's own Heart. 2. Upon the Faith of Abraham. 3. Upon the Seal of the Foundation of God." 1771.

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lent prosecution was instituted against him. The circumstances relating to this affair, it may be proper briefly to notice. Mr. Evanson having accidentally chosen the doctrine of the resurrection, as taught in the first Epistle to the Corinthians, for the subject of his Easter sermon, in the year 1771, he according to his usual custom, paid a particular attention to the chapter from which his text was to be selected, and was very much astonished with ob-rving, that instead of teaching that mankind are to rise to a future life with the same bodies in which they die, the sole and obvious scope of St. Pau's argument is to prove, that we shall rise with very different bodies, and to convince us of the necessity of that difference. From that time he exchanged the word "body" for "dead" in the Apostle's Creed. The sermon which he preached on this occasion gave considerable offence to a part of the congregation, who had not been accustomed to hear, that their "Lord and Master Jesus Christ was truly and literally a man, of the same nature, and having the same kind of soul and body, with which the first Adam was created."* More than two years after the sermon had been delivered from the pulpit, a prosecution was commenced against the author, which was carried on for a long time, at a considerable expence to the prosecutors, as well as Mr. Evanson. For the latter, however, a subscription was instantly set on foot by some of the principal inhabitants of the town, who assembled a numerous meeting† on the occasion, and passed resolutions declaratory of their unanimous abhorrence of the prosecution, and determination of supporting Mr. Evanson under it. To this Mr. Evanson referred in a letter to the Bishop of Worcester, published in the year 1777. "In proof," says he, "of the real decay of the illiberal spirit of Anti-christianism among us, as well as in justice (and, on my part, gratitude) to the parishioners of Tewkesbury, it ought to be observed, that the prosecution here mentioned was approved and encouraged only by a small party, whilst the majority, upon the first notice of it, to their lasting honour, formally declared their detestation of it in the public prints; and with a most disinterested generosity and truly Christian benevolence, voluntarily raised among themselves a very large sum, to defray the charges attending my defence." And he adds, "The prosecution, after a vast profusion of expence, was quashed on account of some very irregular proceedings on the part of the prosecutors, and so ended in what, at common law, is called a nonsuit."*

In

* See page 1 of a Sermon really preached in the Parish Church of Tewkesbury, on Easter-day, 1771, for which a Prosecution was commenced against the Preacher, November 4, 1773. By Edward Evanson, A. M.

† The following is a copy of the advertisement for calling together this meeting:

"*Tewkesbury, November* 4, 1773.

"Whereas a malicious prosecution is commenced against our learned minister by some persons of this parish, part of the charge, on which the prosecution is grounded, is upon words dropped in private conversation; by which proceeding that mutual confidence between man and man (without which society cannot subsist) must be totally destroyed in this parish: all persons, therefore, who have any regard for their own characters, and are enemies to oppression, are desired to meet at the SWAN, in Tewkesbury, at six o'clock in the evening, on Wednesday next the 10th inst. to take proper methods for removing so infamous a stigma, by publishing to the world their utter detestation of such proceedings, and to consider of a proper plan for the support of their worthy pastor under this unmerited prosecution."

* About the latter end of the year 1773, Mr. (now Dr.) Disney, published a tract, entitled, "Loose Hints on Non-conformity," a copy of which he sent to Mr. Evanson, who, in a letter to the author, expressed himself under singular obligations for the advice which it contained; this was the beginning of an interesting correspondence, a few extracts from which will throw light upon the prosecution carried on against Mr. Evanson. In a letter dated Tewkesbury, December 29, 1773, Mr. Evanson writes, "My prosecutors have been encouraged and directed in their proceedings against me by Dr. Harris, of the Commons, who is commissary to the Bishop of Winchester, and therefore was, without doubt, consulted in Mr. Norman's affair, to which I was a stranger till I read your pamphlet. And I presume it is upon their success in the deprivation of that gentleman, that he has inspired my adversaries with confidence of obtaining the same sentence against me. However, I shall not submit to ecclesiastical tyrants so easily as Mr. Norman did. ——The criminal facts with which I am charged in the Consistory Court of this diocese are, that in two private conversations, in a sermon preached upon Easter-day, and in a pamphlet entitled 'The Doctrines of the Trinity,' &c. and also in an answer to a menacing letter sent me by my prosecutors, I offended against the 4th, 5th, and 6th canons; and in the sermon and pamphlet against the 13th Eliz. cap. 12, sec. 2; and that in two verbal alterations, and two verbal omissions in my performance of the public service last year, I several times transgressed the 14th and 38th canons."—In another letter, dated April 27, 1774, Mr. Evanson proceeds: "Upon the 27th of January, the only step taken by my prosecutors was, to obtain from the court a term of three court-days for the exhibiting their proofs. On the first of those days, March 10th,

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In the following year (1778) Mr. Evanson published the sermon which had given offence, with an Epistle Dedicatory, containing Remarks upon "A Narrative of the Progress of the Prosecution which had been published by the Town-clerk." To the sermon was prefixed a solemn affidavit that it contained the whole of what had been preached by him on Easter-day, 1771. Thus did he exhibit through the whole of this business a manly and consistent fortitude, becoming the great cause in which, from the purest motives, he had embarked. "It was well," says the venerable and excellent Mr. Lindsey, "that such a storm fell not upon a weak or timorous person, who might have sunk under it; but upon one who had a manly spirit of courage to bear up against it, and was so able to defend himself in all points, especially by his writings."* As soon almost as Mr. Evanson began to entertain serious doubts upon the doctrine of the Trinity, he wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating the rise of his first scruples, with the grounds of them, requesting of his Grace to favour him, by means of his secretary, with any satisfactory information in his power, as might assist in removing those doubts, and enable him to remain conscientiously in his office as a minister of the Gospel, to which he was not only, at that time, very much attached by inclination, but he had many other urgent motives for so doing, and particularly from the well-founded expectations of powerful interest for his promotion in the church. To that letter no answer was ever returned. Till the year 1775, Mr. Evanson continued, in conjunction with a curate, to perform the church service alternately at Tewkesbury and Longdon. He then left his curate to supply at Tewkesbury, and went to reside at Longdon, where he continued to perform divine service till 1778. The partiality of the congregation at Longdon for their minister was so great, and their esteem for his virtues so strong, that they would willingly have kept him among them, permitting him to make, as he had been accustomed, any alterations in the church service that his own views of the subject might have dictated. He, however, resigned both his livings, and returned again to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of a few pupils. In the year 1773, Mr. Evanson published, without his name, a tract entitled, "The Doctrines of a Trinity, and the Incarnation of God, examined upon the Principles of Reason and common Sense; with a prefatory Address to the King, as first of the three legislative Estates of this Kingdom." In the body of this work the author examines the Articles of the Church of England, the Nicene Creed, and that of St. Athanasius, with freedom and great earnestness. By some readers he will be thought, in a few instances, to have descended, in his argument, to a language rather beneath the dignity of theological disquisition and controversy. It is, however, very probable, that the method adopted in this tract may have had its effect with many minds, upon which a different course of reasoning would have been completely ineffectual.* During Mr. Evanson's

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they applied for a commission to examine their evidence in this town, which was accordingly opened, with great parade, in our church, on April 6, and continued by adjournment, at one of our public-houses, till the 16th. In order to prolong the time, and make the Commission as expensive as possible, upon the idea that if they obtain only a sentence of admonition against me, the costs will fall upon me, they swore twenty-six witnesses, who were only to prove the same facts," &c. &c. —From a third letter, dated April 19, 1775, the following extract is taken: "My adversaries' proctor at Gloucester happens to be a most zealous bigot to the orthodox system, and both the secretary and favourite of old Warburton. His situation therefore gave him the greatest opportunity of representing matters in whatever light he pleased: and he made so good a use of it to answer the ends of his clients, that whilst the Bishop was daily listening, through him, to the artful insinuations of my prosecutors, he actually became a party against me, refused to admit me to speak to him, suffered their advocate to direct him how to give judgment; and though he has not to this hour heard one syllable in my defence, several weeks before the day that was fixed for hearing the merits of the cause, he had gone so far as to assure my adversaries, that he was determined to pass sentence of deprivation."—Through the whole of this business Mr. Evanson enjoyed the legal assistance of Mr. Wedderburn, then Solicitor General (afterwards Lord Rosslyn), free of all expence. He was also assisted by a very able proctor of the Commons, by whose aid exceptions to the proceedings were discovered, which proved fatal to the cause of the prosecution.

* See an Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship; from the Reformation to our Times, &c. &c. By Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. 1783.

* That Mr. Evanson never intended, in his controversial writings, to offend any person, is evident from a letter which he wrote to Mr. Spurrel, of Shore-place, Hackney, who for many years had been in the habits of strict intimacy with him, and who had urged the alteration or omission of some few passages in the "Dissonance," a work that will be noticed hereafter In reply, Mr. Evanson writes, "As it is possible I may live to revise another edition of the "Dissonance," I shall be most sincerely thankful, if, when you can find leisure, you will have the goodness, according to your promise, to point out to me the particular passages that are blamed as

Evanson's residence at Mitcham, the education of several young men of very respectable families was entrusted to his care; among these was the grand-son of Lord Bute. This amiable youth, who died at an early period, was so much attached to his tutor, and felt so strongly the obligations which he was under for the affectionate care taken in forming his mind to the principles of virtue and sound learning, that, on his dying bed, he requested his father to testify his sense of the kindness shewn to him, by some substantial mark of his regards. With this Colonel Stuart willingly complied, and when he found that he could be of no service to Mr. Evanson in advancing him to any preferment under Government, he readily granted him an annuity for his life, which was regularly paid to his death. In the year 1777, Mr. Evanson published "A Letter to Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Testament, and the Nature of the Grand Apostacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially considered." The object of this pamphlet, "which," says Mr. Lindsey, "deserves nothing less than the serious consideration of the whole Christian world, while it shews the rare abilities and strong method of reasoning of the writer,"* was to prove that every established church in Christendom, from the fourth century to our own times, has been built upon one and the same orthodox foundation, and hath adopted the very same primary essential articles of religious doctrine and belief; and that, either they have all apostatized from the true Christian faith, according to the tenor of the prophecies, or no such apostacy has happened. In other words, either the Christian revelation is not true, or the religion of every orthodox church in Europe is fabulous and false. In July, 1786, Mr. Evanson married Dorothy the second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alchorne, many years one of the most respectable inhabitants of the Old Jewry. The next subject which Mr. Evanson undertook to discuss in the way of controversy was the sabbatical observance of Sunday, by a cessation from all labour. In several excellent and well written papers, in the fifth volume of the "Theological Repository," he attempted to prove not only that no passages of Holy Scripture can be produced which recommend to Christians the keeping of the first day of the week sacred; but that there are others which expressly teach us, that the Gospel does not require of its disciples any such observance; that it was ordained solely by the interposition of the civil power in the reign of Constantine, and that it naturally leads the labouring orders of the people into dissipation and intemperance. The arguments of Mr. Evanson excited considerable opposition from Dr. Priestley and others, but Mr. Evanson felt himself so strong on the ground that he had taken, that he collected, in 1792, the whole controversy, and published it in a separate Tract, with an additional letter on the subject to Dr. Priestley. In this he assumes as proved, that the Christians of the second century did not observe, and consequently had not received from the Apostles and their successors, the institution of the Sabbath, or day of rest from labour; and that Constantine, who instituted the observance of the Sunday, gave his subjects permission to follow the business of husbandry on that day, not only in harvest time, but in every season of the year: and he adds, by way of conclusion, "For my part, I have not the arrogance to expect that my feeble voice should reach the ears, much less attract the attention of our civil governors. But had I any influence with the legislature, I assure you, Sir, it should not be to induce them to oblige any persons to work on Sunday, or any other day, contrary to their inclination or religious prejudices.—I wish only that all men might be left to enjoy the liberty in this respect wherewith the Gospel of Christ has made them free; and that I could persuade our rulers from the impolitic, unnatural, and, in its inevitable consequences, immoral tyranny of compelling their subjects to be idle." The opinions advanced by Mr. Evanson on this subject made him many enemies, of persons who had not patience to attend to the controversy. Because he contended that the modern Sabbath was not of divine origin, the generality of readers, and some of his own neighbours, concluded that he was a man devoid of all religion, and rejected the worship of the Deity as of no account; whereas, at Mitcham, in Surrey, and in other places of his residence, he was accustomed to have worship in his family on the Sunday, making use of Dr. Clarke's reformed Liturgy, with some alterations of his own; and whenever he had any visitors he administered the Lord's Supper, which he considered as the sole Christian rite, and always to be administered when a number of the professors of the religion of Jesus met for social worship.* Mr. Evanson

as unnecessarily offensive; I am sure I never intended any such should exist, and I am not sagacious or impartial enough to discover them myself. To seem to pay a deference to any man's mere prejudices, or unfounded conceits, at the expence of a thing so highly important as religious truth, appears to me exceedingly criminal, but in all other cases my sincere desire is to avoid offending any body."

* See Historical View, &c.

* Mr. Evanson, in a letter to his friend Mr. Spurrel, speaking of the Theophilanthropists in France, says, "If I were situated near a sufficient number of those who agreed with me in sentiments of religion, I would gladly assist in forming a society of Christophilanthropists, meeting like the Christians of the second and third centuries, merely

Evanson in the same year, 1792, published a small octavo volume, entitled "The Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their Authenticity examined." In this work the author undertakes to shew that a considerable part of the New Testament is a forgery, and has no claims whatever to the title of inspired writing. Of this kind he maintains are the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John; the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Colossians, and the Hebrews; the Epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; and in the Book of Revelation, the Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia. Mr. Evanson is satisfied with one Gospel, and part of the Epistles, and he maintains that St. Luke's history implies that neither Matthew nor any other apostle could have published any history previously to his own. In this Gospel, however, as well as in the Acts, our author is persuaded that there are manifest interpolations.* Superficial readers, on the appearance of this publication, concluded that the author was himself an unbeliever, and that he was taking this method to undermine the principles of Christianity. Hence he met with a considerable share of obloquy and persecution from persons of all parties. From a book-society to which he belonged, in Suffolk, he was expelled, or forced to withdraw his name, and his own work deemed fit only for the flames. Scurrilous and abusive anonymous letters were perpetually sent to harrass his mind, and to put him to the expence of postage. But the principles of fortitude and integrity which enabled him to withstand a legal process carried on against him by the Town-Clerk and some other rancorous bigots at Tewkesbury, did not appear to forsake him at any period of his life. If any of those despicable characters who attacked Mr. Evanson with the letters referred to, should cast their eyes over this memoir, let them be told that he paid no attention whatever to them; it was only for him to break the seal, to see the writer's drift, and instantly to return the letter to the Post-Office, the superintendant of which never failed to return the money which had been exacted for the carriage. Notwithstanding the apparent liberties which this gentleman took with the Scriptures, no man living was a firmer believer in the divine mission of Christ. Every step in his researches seems to have added stability to his former convictions of the truth and high importance of the Christian religion. Within a very few years after the publication of the "Dissonance," a pamphlet was put into his hand, written by a dissenting minister, who endeavoured to prove that a person disbelieving the Christian miracles might, nevertheless, consistently be, and continue a teacher of Christianity. To this Mr. Evanson replied: "As Mr. —— professes his disbelief of the miracles of Christianity, the greatest and most important of which is the resurrection of Christ, a very full though concise answer to his letter might be given by the Society of professed Christians at ——, in the words of a public instructor of Christian societies of old times, who professed himself to speak only 'the words of truth and soberness,' and who recommended the free use of reason, and the understanding as strongly as Mr. M——. Answer. 'If Christ is not risen, then is your preaching vain, and our faith is vain.' I. Cor. xv. 14. 'We as Christians, must not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what communion hath light with darkness? and what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?' II. Cor. vi. 14. &c," A few months only before Mr. Evanson's death he wrote a long letter to a gentleman of very superior talents and acquirements, calling his attention to the subject matter of the "Dissonance;" and upon finding that gentleman dissatisfied with his arguments, and who in a letter to a common friend said, perhaps, in a playful mode, "He (Mr. Evanson) will not wonder at the difficulty of my conversion, when he recollects that I am somewhat more than forty, the age assigned by Dr. Priestley for recovery from error. I did but just save my distance in becoming an Unitarian." In reply, Mr. Evanson writes to this common friend, "How a man of Mr. ——'s candid mind, and abilities for the investigation of truth, can screen himself under an illiberal maxim of Dr. Priestley's, I cannot imagine, to urge as an apology for perseverance in error, whilst any important truths are yet to be learned from their true source—the testimony of the word of God. For as to the testimony of all nominal Christians after the commencement of the second century, of whatever use they may be towards supporting that Anti-Christian apostacy, which has been so long erroneously called Christianity, nothing can be more different from the religion of Jesus Christ; for my part, in a case of so much importance to mankind, I could never acquit myself of the criminality of leaving one falsehood undetected, or one truth undiscovered at any age." Thus it is evident, that however widely Mr. Evanson might differ from other Christians in points of speculation, he was himself a decided believer in divine revelation, and was most anxious to promote what he considered import ant

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merely to hear the authentic Scriptures read, and rationally explained; and to commemorate the death of our Lord and Master, according to the mode ordained by himself."

* To the arguments contained in the "Dissonance," Dr. Priestley replied, in a work entitled, "Letters to a Young Man," &c. which called forth an able answer from Mr. Evanson, entitled, "A Letter to Dr. Priestley's Young Man," &c. &c.

important truth.* In the year 1802 Mr. Evanſon publiſhed a tract, entitled, "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Chriſtendom, &c. at the Commencement of the XIXth Century of the Chriſtian Æra." This work, which is, in fact, an attempt to explain and illuſtrate the prophecies in the book of Revelation, was eſteemed by the author as the moſt important of all his publications. In his own explanation of the prophecies, Mr. Evanſon felt very confident; and from this he anticipated that the moſt important events will take place in the Chriſtian world in little more than half a century. Speaking again of the ſame friend that has already been referred to, and who has leſs faith in the explanation of prophecy than Mr. Evanſon, he ſays, "Nothing ſurpriſes me more than that prejudices in ſuch a mind as his ſhould render it incapable of diſtinguiſhing truth from the moſt palpable falſehood. But all this ariſes from his having paid no regard to the teſtimony of prophecy, which alone can enable us to diſcern the certainty of the genuine Chriſtian faith; by which I mean a firm confidence in the ſure word of God; from the mere belief without any real conviction of its truth, more than which, he tells me, he as well as the late virtuous Dr. Price have never been able to attain. But who does not ſee that this is to exchange the certainty of the revealed will of God for thoſe unſatisfactory inferences, which the virtuous among the Heathens were led to make by their rational knowledge of the Deity, and the ſuppoſition of his ſuperintending Providence?" In another letter to the ſame friend, he writes, "Truly ſorry am I to ſee the clergy in general, of all ſects and denominations, eſpecially ſuch liberal minded men as ——, ——, and the late Dr. Prieſtley, ſo ignorant of, inattentive to, and even prejudiced againſt, the moſt important part of Scripture,† which can alone diſpel the errors that have, for ſo many centuries, bewildered the underſtanding of all Chriſtendom, as far as religion is concerned." From theſe extracts, and more of the ſame kind might be added from a correſpondence now before me, it ſhould ſeem that Mr. Evanſon was not only a firm believer in the truth of Chriſtianity, but that he had attained to a much fuller conviction of its reality than falls to the lot of many ſincere and excellent Chriſtians. We now come to the laſt work which Mr. Evanſon completed previouſly to his death, viz. "Second Thoughts on the Trinity," in a letter addreſſed to the Biſhop of Glouceſter. This publication was avowedly an anſwer to his Lordſhip's defence of the doctrine of the Trinity; and it contains not only a reply to the learned Prelate's arguments, but a juſtification of many of his own opinions and theories, advanced in his former works. It exhibits the marks of a ſtrong mind, ardently engaged in the diſcovery of truth, and fully intent upon the propagation of it. It appears from a correſpondence between Mr. Evanſon and Mr. Timothy Brown, with which the writer of this article has been favoured, and to which he has already referred, that a great part of this laſt tract was written while Mr. Evanſon laboured under much bodily infirmity. In anſwer to an invitation from Mr. B. to pay him a viſit, and ſpeaking of the Biſhop's "Thoughts on the Trinity," he writes, "I am ſketching out a plan for an anſwer to them. I am of opinion his brethren of the Bench have been far more prudent, who have ſo long followed the ſage advice of Matt. Prior's Merry Andrew: 'Eat your pudding, ſlave, and hold your tongue.' Increaſing infirmities of old age, and a confirmed aſthmatic complaint, for which the atmoſphere of your great city is peculiarly unfavourable, leave me little expectation of ever viſiting London again." In another letter, written only at the interval of eight days, he tells his friend that he is on the road to Briſtol, on account of a ſerious complaint which demanded the aid of the beſt medical and ſurgical advice. Within a fortnight of this period he writes, that the ſtate of his health, inſtead of being generally amended, is become much worſe, and he is reſolved to quit Clifton. In conſequence, however, of ſome ſlight benefit which he felt from his medicines, he ſubmitted to a ſurgical operation April 28th. About the end of the month of June he had the ſatisfaction of ſending to his friends copies of his anſwer to the Biſhop of Glouceſter; but in the ſhort note that accompanied one of them, there were evident marks of its having been written with a feeble hand; and in three weeks after, by the pen of Mrs. Evanſon, he announces to his friend the melancholy information of a paralytic ſeizure. This, which at firſt was but ſlight, gradually increaſed, till it terminated his valuable life, September 25, 1805. During the latter months of this good man's life he ſuffered very much from bodily infirmity and acute pain, yet his fortitude and patience never ſeem to have deſerted him. To the laſt he was intent upon the ſpread of religious knowledge, and deeply intereſted in theological diſcuſſion

* A new edition of the "Diſſonance" had been prepared with great care by Mr. Evanſon, and part of it printed off before his death. He was very deſirous, had it pleaſed the Wiſe Diſpoſer of Events, to have lived till the whole was finiſhed. "Happily," ſays his very reſpectable ſiſter, in a letter to a friend, "though my brother was not permitted to ſee his work, now in the preſs, completed, he was bleſt with ſuch collected ideas, and ſtrong intellectual ability to the laſt, that till only two days before his death, he corrected the proof-ſheets as they arrived from the printer's.

† The prophecies in the Book of Revelation.

discussion. He looked upon the approach of death with a calm and undaunted mind, and he derived much consolation from the anticipation of future happiness. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Belsham, April 23, he says, "I am here (Bristol) for something of the complaint under which your friend Dr. Priestley laboured some time before his death, a stricture in the œsophagus. The surgeon tells me, that as I applied in time, I may obtain relief. But God knows how far he may be right, and I am not at all anxious about the event. At the age of seventy-four life begins to be of little value, either to myself or others, but my future prospects are full of comfort." To the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Stroughton, in Suffolk, he writes, within a few days of his decease, "It pleases me much to find that my letter to the Bishop of Gloucester met with your approbation. My sole support in so strenuously maintaining the combat in behalf of the truth of the Christian covenant, against the gross fables and falsehoods of the predicted apostacy, is gradually to excite the attention of rational thinking minds to matters of such vast importance: and upon reviewing my own conduct, the satisfaction I find from it affords me the great and only consolation which I enjoy under my present afflicted state of health.—I can have no hopes of recovery, and only wait with patience the approach of the final period decreed for my departure." And in answer to the friendly enquiries of Mr. T. Brown, from whom, during the last months of his life, and particularly through his illness, he had experienced much marked attention and real friendship, he writes, "I return you a thousand thanks for all your kind solicitude about my health, which, I thank God, continues to mend, though not very fast." And in reference to some aromatic medicines sent him by Mr. Browne, he adds, "I believe it has been of much service to me, but instead of wanting more, your friendly benevolence supplied me so profusely, that I have not only enough to last me while living, but sufficient to embalm my carcase when dead." Thus it appears that the vivacity and spirits of Mr. Evanson did not forsake him to the last; the conviction and certainty which he possessed of another and a better life, sustained him under all the afflictions of the present. Previously to his death he was greatly emaciated in body, but his understanding was vigorous till the last. Even on the day before his death he was able to take a short ride in his carriage, to which he walked by only leaning on an arm; in the evening of the same day he appeared in excellent spirits, and departed about five o'clock in the morning, in the apparent calm composure of common sleep. Such was the happy death of the Rev. Edward Evanson. He had lived the life of the righteous man, and his last end was like his. Those who have watched his conduct through every period of his existence, bear witness to the strictest integrity, honour, and benevolence of his character. The relative duties of a son, a husband, and a brother, he performed with the greatest attention. From his neighbours, wherever he resided, he received the sincerest testimony of respect and esteem. His manners were highly conciliating and engaging, and by his particular friends no man was more beloved. In his death the needy have lost a friend that will not easily be replaced. He was, as it is hoped this memoir will shew, a lover and a vindicator of the truth, without any regard to its consequences. Educated, and well provided for in the established church, with the prospects of still higher preferments, he willingly resigned all for the sake of a good conscience. The name of such a man must live in the remembrance of the wise and the good. Those even who will not concede to him every, or indeed any point, of his peculiar sentiments of theology, will admire his zeal, venerate his fortitude, and endeavonr to imitate his activity in investigating the Scriptures, and his desire of promoting all useful truth.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

**** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The annual shew of Cheviot rams at Camphouse, this season, was attended as usual by a large assemblage of gentlemen and farmers from both sides of the Border. The improvement of this valuable breed of sheep, both in carcase and in wool, since the establishment of the society, becomes every year more and more apparent, and affords a striking and most instructive proof of the rapid effects of a proper selection of breeding stock, and of good pasture, in improving the shape of the animal. A beautiful two-year-old wedder, from the stock of Mr. Robson of Belford, was killed at the show, and proved that this breed was as capable as any other of being easily bred. The company were also highly gratified by the exhibition of a fine Ryeland tup, the property of Lord Somerville; and two gimmers, the produce of Cheviot ewes and that tup, bred by his Lordship on his estate in that county. Their symmetry was much admired, and the cross appears more likely to improve the wool of the Cheviot

sheep than any other hitherto introduced. Mr. Blackie also shewed some very fine Devonshire cattle, of his own rearing; a breed which he has had the merit of introducing, and which appears perfectly adapted to the climate, and to merit every attention from the spirited farmer.

Married.] At Heighington, Durham, Mr. W. Horn, of London, to Miss Phillis Surtees, daughter of Crosyer S. late of Redworth House.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. Simon Metcalf, 96, to Miss Ugill, 18.

Died.] At Hollikersides, near Sunderland, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Samuel A. esq.

At Stamfordham, suddenly, Mrs. Scott, relict of Wm. S. esq. M.D.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Armstrong, butcher, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Clark, gardener, 75.

At Burnthouse, near Morpeth, Miss Dunn, daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At Threepwood, Francis Tweddell, esq. many years an active and most respectable magistrate for the county of Northumberland, 75.

At Stanton Fence, Mr. John Clark, formerly of Pegswood, near Morpeth, 94

At Easingwold, Mr. Thomas Crawford, proprietor of several stage waggons.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Busby, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. curate of Sunderland.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, the Rev. J. Robson, many years vicar of that parish.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Brownless, wife of George B. esq.

At Thrisleton, near Durham, Mr. Thomas Liddell, 44.

At Durham, Lieutenant J. Newel, of the North Lincoln militia, 30.—Mary Graham, 99.—Mr. John Welsh, pawnbroker, 65.—Mrs. Webster, 81.—Mr. Johnson, attorney.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Ord, 77.—Elizabeth Weatherton, widow, 75. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.—Mr. John Suddis, sawyer, 76.—Mr. Thomas How, 88.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, John Allison, esq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Stockton volunteers.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Mr. J. dyer.—Mr. Edward Ferguson, toll-keeper on the north side of Tyne bridge, and many years coachman to the mayor of Newcastle.—At his mother's, Mr. George Brown, of Leeds, formerly proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, and brother of the late Mr. Matthew B. printer, of Newcastle.—Mr. Ralph Harrison, late proprietor of the iron foundery in Pipewell-gate, Gateshead.—Miss D. Jackson, 20.—Mr. Matt. Guthrie, mason, 35.—The Rev. Atkinson Hird, curate of St. Nicholas' church.—Mr. W. Lambert, 65.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. D. cutler, who is supposed to have been the heaviest female in Newcastle.—Mr. J. Palmer, ship-owner.—Mrs. Wardell, widow of Mr. W.—Mr. Haunch, schoolmaster.—Mr. Philip Jopling, of the Three Tuns, 57.

At South Shields, Mr. Forster Fryer, 85.

At Haydon Bridge, Mrs. Blackett, relict of John B. of Wylam, esq. 84. What was an amiable and benevolent trait in her character, was her attachment to old and worthy servants, seven of whom attended her to the grave—three 48 years, and four of them 35 years in her service.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The first meeting of the Agricultural Society, lately instituted by Mr. CURWEN, was held on the 25th of October, when he was unanimously chosen president. In the morning, the meeting at the assembly-room adjudged the prizes to the cottagers and male and female servants. They afterwards proceeded to Mr. Curwen's farm, and inspected the drill-machine at work; his farm-yard, threshing-machine, and other excellent improvements made there by the owner; especially that of steaming potatoes for feeding horses, cattle, &c. After the party had ridden round the farm, seen the ploughing match, the cattle, horses, &c. (shewn for prizes) they sat down to a dinner provided by the president, in tents, at the Schoes Farm. Upwards of 400 partook of the good cheer. After dinner, the society elected their vice-presidents and committee, and entered into the Rules for the future regulation of the society.—The prizes were adjudged as follows: For the best two-years old heifer, to Joseph Benn, esq. of Middleton Place, out of a number of very excellent heifers shewn. For the best bull, to Mr. Jonathan Fawcett, of Ribton Hall. For the best cart horse, to Mr. Henry Salkeld, of Workington; who also won the sweepstakes in naming the exact weight of a South-Down sheep of the president's, killed upon the occasion. For the best boar, to J. C. Curwen, esq. For the best ploughman, to John Dixon, of Westfield. To the cottager, who without parochial assistance had brought up the largest family, the prize was adjudged to Edward Harker, of Dearham. To the male servant in husbandry, Stephen Waterford, who had served faithfully Robert Dixon, of Unerigg, upwards of twenty-two years. To the female servant, Mary Allan, who had served faithfully Mr. Joseph Parker, of Seaton, and his father, upwards of 22 years. To Joseph Aikin, servant of J. C. Curwen, esq for the best stack. Mr. Faulder, of Sebergham, exhibited a mule, which was greatly admired, and sold for forty guineas. The district, for competitors, was extended to the whole county of Cumberland, and to annual subscribers in any county. The meeting was numerous beyond all expectation. Several gentlemen came upwards of forty miles to attend it; and from the general spirit and enthusiasm shewn by all, and the warm and zealous exertions of the president in promoting so patriotic

triotic and laudable an inſtitution, there can be no doubt but the ſociety will increaſe and flouriſh, and be one of the greateſt means of encouraging and improving the agriculture of the county of Cumberland.

Experienced workmen have been occupied in boring, in order to aſcertain the beſt ſituation for the intended bridge over the river Eden, between Carliſle and Stanwix. They have been fortunate enough to find a ſolid foundation of rock from two to five feet on the north ſide, both above and below the preſent bridge; and alſo rock of from ſeven to ten feet on the ſouth ſide of the bridge. A plan has likewiſe been taken of an intended road from the new bridge at Stanwix bank, to proceed nearly in a ſtraight line through Kingmoor and Rockliff pariſh, to Gariſtown on the Eſk, where another new bridge is in contemplation; and then the road is to be connected with the new road to Glaſgow, which will certainly be a great improvement in that part of the country.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. John Pitt, to Miſs Mary King, daughter of Mrs. K. innkeeper.

At Egremont, Joſeph Benn, eſq. of Blackhow, to Miſs Banks, of Langhorn.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Wilſon, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Sarah Dickinſon, daughter of Captain Joſeph D.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.—Mrs. Elizabeth Younghuſband, widow, 94.

At Longmarton, Weſtmoreland, Mr. Simpſon.

At Scarbank, near Longton, Lady Brucer.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 24, Capt. Robert Gibſon, of the Firſt or Royal regiment of foot; ſecond ſon of Robert G. eſq. of Barfield, in this county. He united the character of an excellent officer with that of an amiable young man. To a moſt elegant and manly form, were added thoſe perſonal graces, and that ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, which prepoſſeſſed and engaged every one in his favour; and, in his death, he will be no leſs lamented by the whole corps, than he was beloved whilſt living.

At Harrington Parſonage, Mrs. T. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. Joſeph H. of Cockermouth, 72.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Woodville, 99.

At Carliſle, Mr. George Irving.—Mr. W. Dryden, tailor, a private in the Cumberland Rangers, 21.—John Hannah, labourer, 95.—Mrs. Ann M'Knight, inn-keeper.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Ripon, M. T. Trigge, eſq. partner in the houſe of Pearſe, Wray, and Trigge, of Hull, to Miſs Aſkwith, daughter of Wm. A. eſq.

At Settle, Mr. Benjamin Horner, ſurgeon-dentiſt, of York, to Miſs Alice Birkbeck, daughter of Wm. B. eſq. banker—George Pollard, eſq. only ſon of George P. eſq. of Green Hill, near Halifax, to Miſs Horton, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. of Hound Hill, near Pontefract, and niece to the Earl of Derby.

John Waterhouſe, eſq. of Well Head, to Miſs Grace Rawſon, daughter of John R. eſq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.

At Bramham, Major Hawkſworth, of the Wharfdale volunteers, brother to Colonel Fawkes, of Farnley, to Miſs Ann Grimſton, third daughter of the late Robert G. eſq. of Neſwick.

At Ecclesfield, the Rev. T. Trebeck, of Wath, to Miſs Foſter, daughter of John F. eſq. of High Green.

At Bracewell, near Skipton, Michael John Maſon, eſq. of Cronnon Park, Eſſex, to Miſs Jane Cockſhott, daughter of Thomas C. eſq.

Died.] At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Potter, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Hartley, of York.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Liſter, wife of John H. L. eſq attorney at law, 28.

At Leeds, Mrs. Green, relict of Saville G. eſq. of the Pottery.—Mr. Harriſon Robſon.—Mr. Joſeph Dixon, hoſier, late china-man.—Mrs. Mary Wilby, relict of Mr. John W. late of Royd Moor, 72.—Mrs. Caſſon, widow of Mr. C. ſhoemaker, 83.—Mr. Par, formerly a maſter cloth-dreſſer; but who had ſeveral years ago retired from buſineſs, 90.

At York, Mrs Peck, wife of Mr. Edward P. bookſeller.—Mr. Richard Bielby, 72.—Mr. Hugh Staveley, brother to Mr. S. of the Caſtle, 35—Robert Parker, eſq. of Skipwith.—Mr. Wm. Sutcliffe, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Walker, many years keeper of the Grand Stand on Knaveſmire.—Mr. Timothy White, brother of the late Dr. W.—Mr. A. Brodie, formerly a cabinet-maker, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Tickhill, near Doncaſter, Mr. Benjamin Dawſon, ſurgeon, who for the laſt 25 years has been in extenſive practice in that neighbourhood.

At Melton, Benjamin Blaydes, eſq. 70, one of the aldermen of the corporation of Hull.

At Beverley, Mr. Thomas Thackray, 79. He was in the memorable battles of Dettingen in 1743, and Fontenoy in 1745.—Mrs. Ann Barſtow, relict of Alderman B. of Fulford, near York.

At Morton, near Bingley, John Coates, eſq. 85.

At Noſtell Park, near Wakefield, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. who in 1799 ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county, 30. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Wragby. All his tenantry were invited to pay the laſt tribute of reſpect to his memory, and every one who had in any way been engaged in rendering ſervices to the family, received a mournful memento of the loſs of their patron. His nephew, John Williamſon, eſq. a youth in his twelfth year, ſucceeds to his valuable eſtates.

At

At Hull, suddenly, Miss Seaton, daughter of Mr. George S. of Whitgift, 16.—Mr. J. Gritton, late port surveyor of the excise, 77. —Mr. Humphrey Foord, 73 —James Kiero, esq. 74.—Mrs. Mary Corlass, 55.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, George Rowe, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dodson.—Mr. Richard Swainson, jun. to Miss Jolly, of Poulton in the Fylde.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, incumbent of Samlesbury, near Preston, to Miss Lawson, of White Lund, near Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Cardwell, attorney at law, Manchester, to Miss Mary Brand, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.—Capt. T. Lightly, of the ship Hannah, to Mrs. M'Callum, widow of Capt. M'C.—Lazarus Jones Venables, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of Lazarus V. esq. of Wood Hill, Shropshire, to Miss Alice Jolly.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Pearson, of Pennybridge, near Ulverston, to Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of John R. esq. of Beckside, near Cartmel.

Died.] At Wrightington, Mr. Ralph Calshaw, sen. upwards of 40 years head master of the grammar-school in Bispham.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Tatham, spirit merchant, formerly captain of the Thetis West Indiaman, of that port.—Mrs. Johnston, linen-draper.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Wm. Dunn, D.D. of the Faculty of Paris, and priest of the Roman Catholic congregation in Blackburn. He was suddenly seized with a pain in the breast, during the performance of divine service, and expired in the vestry.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Ellerton, a maiden lady, 52.—Mrs. Dodson, wife of Mr. D. grocer.

At Preston, Mr. John Dalton.

At Warrington, Roger Topping, esq.

At Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, 62.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Evans, relict of the late Mr George E. 71 —Mrs. Morris, late of the Crown and Anchor tavern.—Mr. Lamb, sadler.—Mr. Francis Strand, 67 — Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. T. B. liquor merchant. Mr. John Bailey, many years manager of Mr. Harvey's brewery —Mrs. Broster, mother of Mr. B. bookseller.—Suddenly, Mr. George Gretton, many years master of the Man sty's-lane charity-school. The friends of that institution will long regret the loss of a man who was eminently distinguished by an assiduous and faithful discharge of the duties of his situation.—Miss Mary Thomas, 23.—Mr. Wilkinson, merchant.—Suddenly, Miss Bowering, of Lincoln, while on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. J. Williamson, 26.—Mr. Peter Lawson, 20 —Mrs. Phœnix, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, and niece to the late Joshua Rose, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Swindells, bookseller.—Mr. Brooke Jones, eldest son of Mr. J. draper, of Chester.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Prestbury, Mr. Samuel Chandley, son of Mr. Thomas Chandley, hat-manufacturer, Macclesfield, to Miss Leigh. —Mr. John Walker, to Miss Jemima Barrett.

At Chester, Francis Richards, esq. to Miss Ann Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. S. upholsterer.—Mr. James O'Neill, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr G. cabinet-maker.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Samuel Hewitt, late of Shrewsbury, merchant, 84 —At the Royal Hotel, on his way to Liverpool, Owen Molineux Wynne, esq. of Overton Hall, in the county of Flint —Mrs. Chivers, wife of Mr. C. butcher.—The Rev. John Capper, late of Golborne —Mrs. Wooley, relict of Mr. W. baker.—Mrs. Barker, widow of Mr. B. tailor.

At Daresbury, Mrs. Heron, relict of George H. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Peter Brooke, esq. of Mere, 80.

At Sealand, near Chester, Mrs. Williams.

At Cheadle, Miss Sarah Hope, fourth daughter of Thomas H. esq. 15.—J. Harrison, esq. one of the magistrates for that division.

At Witton, near Northwich, Mr. John Pickering, 27.

At Chorley, Mrs. Halliwell, of the Post Office.

At Frodsham, Mr. Roger Parsons.

At Tildesley Banks, Henry Clarke, esq. late of Middlewich.

At Nantwich, Miss Broom.—Mrs. Keay, sister to the late Mr. K. tobacconist, 60. After a whole life of anxiety and dread of the small-pox, she at last fell a victim to that terrible enemy of the human species.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Cooper, plumber and glazier, to Miss Mary Radford, daughter of Mr Robert R.—Mr. John Smith, of Tansley, to Miss Page, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis P.

At Pentrich, Mr. William Hart, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Woolley, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Ripley.

Died.] At South Wingfield, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Thomas P. esq 37.

At Chesterfield, Mr. David Barnes, 63.

At Eggam, James Farewell Wright, esq.

At Bareges, in France, of a dysentery, the Rev. John Craufurd, rector of Elvaston.

At Matlock, Miss Margaret Stanfall, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. mayor of Newark on Trent.

At Derby, Mrs. Itchenor, 25 —Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. E. tanner, 23.

At Dronfield, John Greenway, esq.

At Etwall, Miss Proctor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon of Lichfield.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Gedling, Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carlton Hustwaite, in the North

North Riding of York, to Miss Smelt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

At Edwalton, Mr. Joseph Thorp, jun. currier, of Nottingham, to Miss Vincent.

At Old Radford, Mr. Bradbury, of Nottingham, to Miss Anne Raven.

At Lowdham, Mr. Riley, officer of excise at Woodborough, to Mrs. Fountain, of Gunthorpe Ferry.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Stretton, to Miss Wilkinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Mary Ward, dress-maker—Mrs. Durham, widow of Mr. D. baker.—Mrs Langford, relict of Mr. L. hosier.—Mrs. Bell, widow of Mr. John B. formerly of Caistor, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Strahan, a member of the senior council of this corporation.—Mrs. Fieldwick, wife of Mr. F. of the Horse Shoes public-house.—Mrs. Sturt.—Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Henry S. —Mr. Samuel Brooke, sen. 81.—Mr. Thomas Hancock, engineer, whose talents and attainments in mechanics, chemistry, electricity, and the polite arts, united to a sound understanding, good taste, exquisite sensibility, and hilarity, made his society much courted and valued.

At Basford, suddenly, Mr. Torr, sen. publican.

At Burton Joyce, Mr. S. Lawson, 72.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Royle.

At Newark, John Cooke, esq. 35.

At Colston Bassett, Mr. Gunn, farmer.

At Southwell, Mr. John Aldridge.

At North Muskham, near Newark, Mr. Wass, grocer. About thirty years ago he made a vow never to step out of his house on any account; and, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties of his friends, he scrupulously observed it till his death.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the commons in the parish of Scotter.

Married.] At Horkston, Mr. James G. Morris, of Barton upon Humber, to Miss Martinson, daughter of the late Rev. John M. of Wispington.—Mr. Lawson, coach-proprietor, of Stamford, to Miss Norton, of Wansford.—Joseph Andrews, gent. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Elizabeth Hardwick, second daughter of Mr. H. miller, of Market Deeping.

At Gainsborough, the Rev. C. B. Massingberd, vicar of Upton, to Miss Smith, daughter of John S. esq.

Died.] At East Stockwith, Mrs. Cambe, 71.

At Fillingham, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Wm. J.

At Brampton, Mr. James Ellis, 69.

At Louth, Mrs. Allenby, relict of William A. esq. of North Ormsby, 87.—Mrs. Cowlam, 60.

At Ackthorpe, near Louth, Mrs. Chatterton, wife of Mr. C. 31. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire, in consequence of which she was so dreadfully burnt, that after languishing in great torment for several days, she expired.

At Gainsbro', Miss Conley, 41.—Mr. John Colton, 52.—William Bainton, many years town-cryer, 90.

At Keddington, near Louth, Mr. Skepton, 73. He was walking in his son's grounds, when he suddenly fell down and expired.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. C. sen. 84.—Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. John B. —Theophilus Thomas, serjeant of the 7th regiment light-dragoons, 26.

At Stamford, Mr. Edward Fardell, butcher, 56.—Suddenly, Mr. Bartholomew Richardson, 54.—Mr. Christopher Fairchild, 57. He had been thirty-five years clerk to the collectors of Excise for Grantham district.

At Witham Place, Boston, John Boyfield, gent. late of Quadring Edike.

At Grantham, Mr. Tunnard, of the Blue Horse public house.—Suddenly, Mr. Collingwood, formerly master of the Peacock. —Mr. D. Lely, of Barkston, 25.

At Reavesby Abbey, Mrs. Grantham, wife of John Peters G. esq.

At Boston, Mrs. Blaydwin, a maiden lady, 72.

At East Kirkby, Mr. John Carter. Above five hundred guineas in specie were found tied up in his house, in parcels of five guineas each.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Sibson, Mr. R. Higginson, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss H. Chapman, second daughter of the late Mr. George C. of Upton.—Mr. Thomas Ward, grazier, of Queenborough, to Miss M. Beadman, of Great Glenn.

Died.] At Syston, Miss Hinton, the eldest daughter of Mr. George H. of Saxby, a most amiable young lady. She went to keep the anniversary of her birth-day, which completed her 21st year, on the Saturday preceding. On Sunday she complained of illness, which turned out to be a brain fever, and unfortunately she obtained an opportunity of throwing herself out of the upper windows of a high house, but did not appear to have broken any limbs. She survived until the Tuesday following, with intervals of composure, when she expressed her most perfect resignation and assurance of future bliss.

At Leicester, James Blakesley, esq. one of the partners in the Hinckley Bank.—Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B. many years printer of the Coventry Mercury.—Mr. Hands, glazier.—Miss Chaplin, niece of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. B. coach proprietor.

At Great Wigston, Mr. William Goodrich, fell-monger, 74.

At North Kilworth, Mrs. Stone, wife of Edward S. esq.

At

At Sheepshead, Mr. John Garratt, farmer and grazier.

At Coleorton, Mr. John Hancock, hatter.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Medley, eldest son of Mr. Richard M. of Westbromwich, to Miss Mary Fallerd.

At Lichfield, Mr. Salt, surgeon, to Mrs. Morgan.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Bickley, wife of Mr. B.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Scott, brass founder.

At Adderley Green, near Lane End, Mr. Stephen Astbury.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Smith, grocer, to Miss Zilla Bennett Fitch, late of Buckingham.—Mr. Samuel Gilbert, to Miss Elizabeth Edmonds.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Haughton, 25, to Miss Lydia Partridge, 70, both of Perry Bars, Staffordshire.—The Rev. John Drake Wainwright, vicar of Alrewas, Staffordshire, to Mrs. Holland, late of Heath House, Fradley.

At Aston, Mr. James Lanbley, to Miss S. Booth, daughter of Mr. B. of Sutton Coldfield.—Lieutenant Craddock, of the 15th foot, to Miss Slaney, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonas S. of Briscole Hall, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Lady Grove, near Birmingham, Mr. Edward Field, 99.

At Warwick, Mrs. Bailey, formerly of the Tuns.—Dr. Lander, a physician, who has long practised here with great success.

At Foleshill School, Mrs. Sharp, relict of Mr. S. 71.

At Solihull, Mrs. Harding, relict of Judd H. esq. 78.

At Birmingham, Mr. Ford.—Mr. Wm. Allport, sen.—Suddenly, Mr. John Brettle.—Mr. R. Sleath, who kept the turnpike-gate at Worcester, when his Majesty paid a visit to Bishop Hurd, and would not suffer the retinue to pass without paying: he was afterwards called "the man who stopped the King." The following Impromptu, has been occasioned by his death:

On Wednesday last, old Robert Sleath,
Pass'd thro' the *Turnpike-gate* of Death;
To him would Death no *toll* abate,
Who stopp'd the King at Wor'ster *Gate*.

—Mrs. Osborne, relict of Samuel O. esq. of Sutton.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Worcester, wife of Mr. Charles W. hosier.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Cloverley, T. W. Glazebrook, esq. of Stourton Castle, to Miss Wilkes, of Dalicott.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Collins, draper and salesman, Iron Bridge, Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Esther Reynolds, of Quarry Place.

At Oswestry, Mr. Rice Roberts, to Miss William.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. H. Antrobus, many years a faithful servant to Mr. Crump, mercer.—Mrs. Humphreys, of St. Alkmond's, vicarage-house.—Mr. Richard Cartwright, many years keeper of the jail for this county.

At Priors Lee, William Bishton, esq.

At Ford, Mrs. Gough, wife of Mr. G.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Aingell.

At Culmington, Mrs. Williams.

At Wem, Mrs Hilditch, wife of Mr H. of the Bull's Head inn.—Thomas Dicken, esq. who in 1799 served the office of high sheriff for the county.

At Marlow, near Ludlow, John Littlehales, esq. 51.

At Brockton, near Bishop's Castle, suddenly, Mrs. Sayre.

At the Windmill, near Ellesmere, Mr. Dawes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blockley Church, Mr. Francis Whitecroft, to Miss Hodges, only daughter of Mr. H. of Paxford.

At Old Swinford, the Rev. John Kentish, to Miss Kettle, younger daughter of the late John Kettle, esq. of Birmingham.

At Wolverley, John Smith, esq. of Blakeshall, to Mrs. Borafton, widow of the Rev. Mr. B.

Mr. Adams, surgeon, of Evesham, to Miss Kliptch, of Hampton.

At Worcester, the Rev. Samuel Mister, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss De la Motte, only daughter of the late lieut. col. De la Motte, of Batsford, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Malvern, John Saunders, esq. of Leadenhall-street, London.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Wm. Hope, formerly a brandy merchant of that place.

At Edvin, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. S. late of Mathon, 83.

At Wichenford, Mr. Hodges, 60.

At Tenbury, Thomas Pattershall, gent. 88.

At Longdon, Wm. Wrenford, esq. 74. He was one of the oldest magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of this county: on the raising of the Worcestershire militia he was appointed to a company, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major.

At Worcester, Mr. Mathews, cooper.—Mr. Knowles, of the Tything, 72.—Mr. Armeil Green, late of Upton Snodbury, 85.—Mr. Roe, collar-maker.

At Lambeth, near London, Mr. Benjamin Hudson, linen-draper, of the Old Jewry, and formerly of Worcester. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed to the infirmary of that city 50l. and to the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Martin 20l. each, for the laudable

laudable purpose of putting out poor children apprentices.

At Wichenford Court, Mrs. Eliz. Surman, wife of Mr. John S. 33.

At Ryall, near Upton, Mr. Wm. Mathews, 71.

At Dudley, Charles Roberts, esq. agent for Lord Dudley's mines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Among the Michaelmas premiums adjudged by the Hereford Agricultural Society were the following:—1. Best two-year-old heifer, Mr. Jeffries, of the Grove, Pembridge. 2. Best three-year-old ditto, Mr. Stevens, of Cotmore. 3. Best new variety of the apple raisen from the seed, T. A. Knight, esq. 4. The premium for the best pen of fine-woolled ewes was awarded to Mr. Hudson, of Hom-Lacy; but it appearing that he had not fully complied with the regulations required by the Society, the same was finally adjudged to John Kedward, esq.

Married.] At Ledbury, Mr. D. B. Webb, of Oldham, near Manchester, to Miss Eliz. Beddoe.

At Abbeydore, Mr. Daniel Pierce, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Eleanor Jones, 79.—Joseph Brown, esq. formerly of Castleton, 68.

At Canon Bridge, Mr. John Powell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. James Harris, of the Box, near Hampton, to Miss Sarah Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles O. of the Thrap.—Mr. John Griffiths, attorney at law, of Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, to Miss Crump, niece of the late John Hollings, esq.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Mr. Skillicorne, of Surndon, Wilts, to Miss Ballinger, of Cheltenham.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Phillips, corn-dealer, of Birmingham, to Miss Paget.

At Painswick, D. Hayward, esq. of London, to Miss H. Loveday.

Died.] Thomas Walker, esq of Redland, near Bristol; formerly a captain in the East India Company's service. 54. He was an active and able magistrate of the county of Gloucester, and eminently useful in his neighbourhood. Ever promoting the dignity of virtue and religion within the sphere of his magistracy, he gained the confidence and esteem of those who consulted him. Possessing a noble and independent mind, he distributed justice impartially to all. He was alike distinguished by his private virtues aud by his public spirit. Did a tumultuous assembly exist he was foremost to quell it; and by an animated exhortation to peace and order, he sent home the populace wiser and better by his advice and instructions. In the times of dearth and scarcity he was exemplary in the acts of humanity and benevolence, and was both a chearful and liberal benefactor to the poor, as well in public as in private. His manners were gentle and unassuming; and long will he be remembered, and his loss regretted, by every one who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship, more especially by the poor, who continually partook of his bounty. The writer of this article knew him well, and assisted him in diffusing his private charities to the surrounding poor, in food, in clothing, and in coals. In grateful testimony of the friendship he possessed, he feels a consolation in offering this just and last tribute to his memory.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Wicks, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. minor canon of the cathedral.—Mr. John Hobbs.—Mr. W. Hardy, second son of Mr. Wm. H. mercer.

At Stroud, Mrs. Ann Houlton, 60.

At Guershill House, Mr. Richard Morse.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Courtier.

At Brown's Hill, Mr. Joseph Cambridge, clothier.

At Stinchcomb, near Dursley, Miss Sarah Sims, daughter of Mr. Joseph S. maltster.

On his passage to St. Helena, Mr. Mark Roch, son of George R. esq. of Woodland, in the parish of Almondsbury, in this county.

At Highnam, near Gloucester, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. John Trigg.

At Longhope, Captain John Stephens, 63.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Enslow Mill, near Bletchingdon, Mr. John Tuckwell, 85.

At Oxford, Mr. Ridge, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seekham, 70.—Mr. William Robinson, upholder and auctioneer, and one of the common council, 51.—The Rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. dean of Winchester, and rector of Stanton St. John, in this county.

At Kidlington, Mr. Joseph Cox.

Miss Chaplin, daughter of Mr. W. Chaplin, late of Watlington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hillmorton, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Martha Johnson.

At Welton, the Rev. Thomas Pettatt, of Southrop House, Gloucestershire, to Anne Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Clarke, esq of Welton Place.

Mr. John Sibley, of Harrington, to Miss Tongue, of Rothwell.

Died.] At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Samuel Gooud, jun. 24.

At Northampton, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Henry C.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Baker, to Mrs. Fortin, mistress of the Bell public-house.

Mr. Robert Ivatt, of Cottenham, farmer and miller, to Miss Watson, daughter of the late Mr. James W.

Mr. Robert Edwards, of Fordham, to Miss Rebecca Shinn, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wilson, of Wisbeach, to Miss Howse, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Sarah Ingrey, a maiden

a maiden lady, 63.—Mrs. Kendall, widow of the Rev. Mr. K. vicar of Cheshall, Essex, and formerly of King's college, in this university.

At Stapleford, Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the Rev. Mr. A. of that place.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. John Colls, merchant, to Miss Ann Weeds, daughter of the late Captain W.

At Burnham, James Monro, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex, to Miss Caroline Martin, youngest daughter of Sir Mordant M. Bart. of Burnham.—Mr. James Coker, to Miss Elizabeth Hopson, daughter of William H. esq. of North Elmham.—Mr. Joseph Cock, wine-merchant, of Norwich, to Miss Beverley, daughter of Mr. Michael B. of Tibbenham.—Mr. William Weatherhead, surgeon of Shibdarn, to Miss Salter, of Whinbergh.—Andrew Fountaine, esq. of Narford, to Miss Penrice, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas P. surgeon, the residuary legatee, under the will of the late Lord Chedworth.

At Norwich, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, hosier, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Sarah Stacy, second daughter of Mr. George S. druggist.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. Emerson, surgeon.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Martin, an eminent butcher.

At Scarning, Miss Mary Redgment, daughter of Mr Robert R. 29.

At Fakenham, Mr. William Cornish, brazier.—Mrs. Soppings.—The Rev. Edward White, rector of Hockwold, and vicar of Wilton, in this county.

At Wells, Mrs. Bloom, wife of Captain J. G. B. of the Wells volunteer infantry.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Chalker, wife of Mr. C. of the Prussia Gardens.

At Lynn, Mr. Mugridge, 68.

At Great Bircham, Mrs. Blyth, relict of Mr. Henry B. 74.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Edwards, 86.—Mrs. Delight, relict of Mr. Ezekiel D. 90.—Miss Anne Akers, daughter of Mr. Charles A. 20.—Mrs. Nursey, 60.—Mrs Anne Flamwell, 56.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, corn and coal merchant, of King Street, and one of the nominees of that ward.—John Worship, esq. lord of the manor of Runham.

SUFFOLK.

At a general meeting of maltsters and makers of malt, residing within the county of Suffolk, held at the White Hart Inn, Stowmarket, on Monday the 4th day of November, 1805, in order to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of that part of the Act of 42d Geo. 3d. prohibiting the watering or sprinkling grain making into malt upon the floor; and also for removing the doubts at present entertained concerning the right of appealing to the Justices in Quarter Sessions, from conviction by two Magistrates, it was unanimously resolved, that, in order to obtain redress of the grievances above-mentioned, a petition should be presented for that purpose to the House of Commons. A petition was accordingly drawn up and approved, and a subscription was entered into for defraying the expences of this application.

Married.] Charles Collett, esq. of Walton, to Miss C. Lynch, daughter of the late W. Lynch, esq. of Ipswich.—Mr. Ely, merchant, of Wood Lodge, to Miss Tailer, daughter of J. B. Tailer, esq. of Stowupland.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Henry Craven Ord, chaplain to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, to Miss Roper, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Elden.

At Redenhall, Mr. Wayth, attorney at law, of Eye, to Mrs. French, widow of Mr. J. F. surgeon of Harleston.

Mr. John Crisp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miss Prentice, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. manufacturer, of Bungay.

Died.] At Brandon, Mr. James Darkins, 61.

At Beccles, Mr. Edward Arnold, currier and tanner, 64.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Leroo, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of that parish.

At Felixstow, Mr. Quilter, chief constable of Colneis Hundred.

At Bury, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. S.—Mr. Brenn, bricklayer, 52.—Mr. Abbot, formerly of Horningsheath.

At Pakenham, Mrs. Punchard, wife of Mr. Charles P.

At Horningsheath, Mr. Edward Blundell, youngest son of Mr. James B. of Laytonstone, Essex, 17.

At Westhorpe Hall, Robert Raynberd, gent. 61.

At Wattisfield, Mr. Thomas Youngman, yarn-maker, 71.

The Rev. Peter Edge, rector of Weybread and Nedging, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at the Elms, in Ipswich.

At Bottesdale, Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. B. keeper of the New Bridewell.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Prittlewell, J. Bennet, esq. of Clapham, Surry, to Miss Coval, of South End.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. Charles Williams, of Ealing, to Miss Jackson, of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.—Joseph Reeve, jun. esq. of Bocking, to Miss Blakeley, of Mundon.

Died.] At Birchanger, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. J. P. 77. At her interment her children, to the number of eighteen, followed her remains to the grave. There is a singular coincidence of circumstances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her husband's niece, Mrs. Trott. They have both had eighteen children; Mrs. Patmore, ten girls and eight boys; Mrs. Trott, ten boys and eight girls; who all arrived at the age

age of maturity. They were both widows, lived in the ſame pariſh, and both their huſbands were farmers. Mrs. Trott is ſtill living.

At Witham, Mr. Frazer, of the White Hart Inn.

At Dover Court, Mrs. Clements, relict of James C esq agent of his Majeſty's poſt office packets at Harwich.

At High Laver, the Rev. Mr. Budworth, rector of that pariſh.

At Ingateſtone Hall, the Rev. Thomas Berington.

At Chelmsford, Miſs S. Croſſingham, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. C. collar-maker, 19.

At South-End, Mrs. Thornborrow, of Highbury Grove, 66.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. M. banker, 70.---Mr. William Cant, an aſſiſtant in the corporation of this borough.

At Braintree, Mrs. Paine, a maiden lady, 81.

At Rayleigh, Mr. William Goodman.

KENT.

A large tract of waſte land, on the north of the road leading to Shooter's Hill, is encloſing and clearing by government, and an extenſive range of ſtables for ſick artillery horſes is now building on it.

Married.] At Beckenham, Lieutenant Colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d regiment, ſecretary to his royal highneſs the Commander in Chief, to Miſs Bennett.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Liſles, of the boarding ſchool, Cranbrook, to Miſs A. Bates, daughter of Mr. B. of the Bull Inn.

At Erith, Mr E. Woodford, of the Falcon Tavern, Graveſend, to Miſs E. Morris, of Greenwich.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Townſend, of London, upholſterer, to Miſs Sophia Sankey, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S. grocer.

Died.] At Hallingbourn, Mrs. Barham; and a few days afterwards, her huſband, Mr. Uriah B.

At Dover, Mr. Knight Collin, brewer, 63.

At Preſton, Mr. John Reader, late of Margate.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Taſſell, late of Herne. —Henry, ſon of William Peſt, eſq.—Mrs. Abigail Jones, widow of Mr. John J. 55.—Mr. Charles Friend, many years ſword-bearer to the corporation.—Miſs Skeats, daughter of Mr. S. organiſt of the cathedral.—Sir James Malcolm, Bart. lately Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerneſs.

At Blackheath, Richard Hulſe, eſq. brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Sir Edward H. bart. 79.

At Rocheſter, Thomas Hulkes, eſq. ſen. alderman of that city.

At Sheldwich, Mr. John Walker, many years ſteward to Lord Sondes.

At Brompton, Mr. Daniel Deverſon, 93.—Mr. Thomas Sugden, many years one of the chief clerks in Chatham dock-yard, but who had been for ſome time ſuperannuated.—Mr. William Berry, many years converter of timber in Chatham dock-yard.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Porter, relict of Mr. Thomas P.

At Aſhford, Mr. Thomas Shindler, brewer.

At Chatham, Mrs. Berry, 77.

At Boxley, Mr. John Rogers, 69.

At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Mr. Richard Stephens, ſtore-keeper on board the Aginçourt, late of the Storekeeper's Office in Chatham Dock-yard.

At Margate, Miſs Harriet Murley, of Kenſington, 20.

At Tenterden, Mr. Richard Fugle, ſen. 77.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon.

SURREY.

Married.] At Reigate, J. Piper, eſq. of Kenſley, to Miſs Price, eldeſt daughter of R. Price, eſq. of Woodhatch.

Died.] At Ripley, Mrs. Tringham, wife of —— T. eſq.

At his ſon's houſe, Norbury, T. Coles, eſq. of Addington Park.

Of an apoplectic fit, —— Shave, eſq. many years a magiſtrate and receiver-general for this county, 84. He was in perfect health the preceding day, and performing the duties of his office.

SUSSEX.

In preparing for the foundation of the new church, at Lewes, it became neceſſary to diſturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct; and, in the proſecution of that unavoidable buſineſs, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete ſkeleton of a body that had been interred about ſixty years, whoſe leg and thigh bones, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all preſent, were covered with myriads of flies (of a ſpecies perhaps totally unknown to the naturaliſt) as active and ſtrong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the fineſt evening in ſummer. The wings of this nondeſcript are white, and for diſtinction's ſake the ſpectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly ſound, and preſented not the leaſt chink or crevice for the admiſſion of air. The moiſture of the fleſh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw.

Married.] Mr. Poole, jun. of Slinmer, to Miſs Payne, daughter of Mr. Trayton P. of Lewes.

Mr. Foſter, of Albourne, to Miſs Holman, of Wick Farm.

Mr. Sadler, of Lavant, to Miſs Ann Brown, of Houghton.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Newington, draper.—Mr. W. H. Henwood, maſter of the New inn and hotel.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. C. Smith, rector of Stoke, 73.—Mr. G. Blagden, 84.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. William Drawbridge, to Miss Mursell.

At Stoneham, near Southampton, Dr. Robert Lindoe, late of Millman-street, and physician to the Surrey Dispensary, to Miss Baker, of Bath, daughter to the late Rev. —— Baker, of Hampshire.

At Andover, Mr. George Barnes, land-surveyor, to Miss Parsons.

At Winchester, Mr. John Holdaway, to Mrs. Knight, widow of Mr. K. Portsmouth carrier.—Mr. Samuel Jenkins, to Miss Sarah Kerby.

At Stoke Church, near Gosport, Mr. Israel Mabbs, to Miss Cousens.—Capt. Cummins, of the first garrison battalion, to Miss Boyton, eldest daughter of Lieutenant B.

Died.] At Andover, Mrs. Eliz. Lance, daughter of the late W. Lance, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Fawley, Wm. Bradby, esq.

Mrs. Catharine Louisa Adams, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, of Standen House, Isle of Wight, 27

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Grossmith, son of Mr. G. pastry-cook, 17.—Mrs. Mountain, wife of Mr. M. silversmith.—Mrs. Eastman, wife of Mr E. upholsterer.

At Havant, Mrs. Silverlock, wife of Mr. S. mercer.

At Winchester, Mr. John Lipscomb, clerk of Hyde-street church.

At Titchfield, Mrs. E. Thompson, lady of Rear-Admiral T.

At Romsey, serjeant Byers, of the 21st regiment of infantry, or Royal Scotch Fusileers. He was walking in Phœnix-street, in company with another serjeant of the same regiment, when the pair-horse coach from Salisbury to Southampton entered the street, and being without lamps, and driven very fast, serjeant Byers did not perceive his danger till he was knocked down by one of the horses. Unfortunately, his sword-belt was entangled in part of the harness, which caused him to be dragged several yards, and on the belt giving way, his head fell under the wheel, and was so crushed as to cause his immediate death.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Market Lavington, T. Fowle, gent. to Miss Legge.

At Trowbridge, G. P. Alner, esq. to Miss Bell, only daughter of James B. esq.

At Salisbury, J. Bishop, esq. of Bath, to Mrs. Norton.—Mr. J. Judd, of Winterslow; to Mrs. Meredith.—Mr. Robert Anderson, of Landgibby, Monmouthshire, to Miss Mary Alexander.

At Heytesbury, Mr. George Barnes, to Miss Martha Richardson, both of Knook.—Wm. Griffith, esq. to Mrs. G. Barnes, widow of the late Dr. B.

At Wilton, Mr. W. R. Blake, of Warminster, to Miss Sarah Stone.

At Nunton, Mr. James Rogers, of Week Farm, to Miss Fanstone, only daughter of Mr. F. upholsterer, of Downton.

Died.] At Bradford, the Rev. Joseph Dickenson Nicklin, A. M.

At Chippenham, Michael Jones, esq. of Bath, 80.

At Downton, Mrs. Witt, wife of Mr. W. tailor.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Lawrence, carpenter.

At Stratford under the Castle, Mr. Richard Frowde, an eminent farmer, formerly of Kingston Deverell.

At Syrencot, Miss S. Dyke, daughter of Wm. D. esq.

At Whaddon Farm, near Salisbury, Mr. John Best.

At Tarrant Hinton, Mr. John Hill.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Thomas Carter.

At Langford, Mr. John Brothers, 70. He had been 40 years bailiff in the family of Wm. Mudge, esq.

Suddenly, at Hill's Court, near Salisbury, a young lady of some distinction, whose name was kept a profound secret. Her remains were interred, in a genteel style, in the cathedral church. The circumstances respecting her were rather singular and mysterious: her conversation expressed a deep anxiety of mind, which, in all probability, tended to affect her body, and precipitate her end. Her manners were accomplished, and her person delicate. She came to Salisbury about a month before, in a pregnant state, and was delivered of a daughter a few hours before her decease. She appeared to have some presentiment of her approaching dissolution; for the evening previous to her death, speaking to a domestic, she said, "I have the same chance as others, but if I die, let me buried in the great church." The last words she uttered were, "take care of the babe." The initials on her coffin were S. W.

Mr. James Wigmore, senior, a respectable farmer at Knoyle. He was found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Winchester, about a mile and a half from the former place. He had been to Winchester with a load of cheese for the fair, and was returning on horseback in the evening, when it is supposed he was stopped by footpads, and that on his refusing to deliver his money they fired at him, a ball having passed through his body, which, from its direction, was evidently fired by some person on foot. The body had lain some hours on the road, and was quite cold and stiff when discovered by a shepherd early in the morning. His horse was at a little distance in a field. The body was removed to Stockbridge, where an inquest was taken by the coroner. Verdict —Wilful murder by some person unknown. The body was removed to Knoyle, and buried there. Mr. Wigmore has left a widow and nine children. There is yet no clue to discover

cover the perpetrators of this deed.—They did not effect their purpose of robbery, as Mr. W.'s property was all found on him.

BERKSHIRE.

From a Report of the Committee of the Reading Medical Dispensary, it appears that the total receipts of that institution, including the balance in hand, from October 8, 1804, to October 15, 1805, was 272l. 19s.; the expences during the same period were 136l. 1s. 1d.—Of the receipts the sum of 117l. 2s. has been invested in the funds, and the balance remaining in hand is 19l. 15s. 11d. —The number of patients admitted was 481; cured, 313; relieved and incurable, 42; dismissed for non-attendance, 17; sent to a workhouse, 15; dead, 24; on the books, 46; not reported, 24.

Married.] At Warfield, Mr. Rackstraw, of Bracknall, to Mrs. Churchman, relict of Mr. C., being the third time they have each appeared before the hymeneal altar.

Died.] At Egham, the Rev. J. Liptrott, upwards of thirty-three years vicar of that parish, 73.

At Newbury, Mr. Joseph Poor, broker, 70.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Merry, shoemaker, 43.

At Reading, Miss Jane Higgs, third daughter of Mr. William Simonds H.—Mrs. Edmunds.—Mrs. Gibbs.—Mr. Henry Finch, 67.

At Forest Farm, near Windsor, Mrs. Squire, 74.

At Windsor, suddenly, Mr. Henry Whittle, a few years since one of the proprietors of some of the Reading coaches.

At Langford, Miss Ann Hart, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Johnson, 15.

At Berry Head, Captain Robert Deane, of the royal artillery.

At Wallingford, the Rev. John Scoolt, rector of St. Leonard's.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

By the Report of the Special Committee of the subscribers and friends to the Bristol Infirmary, it appears that the sum of 10,000l. has been already raised as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated towards the support of the enlarged accommodations of the new wing; and that new and increased annual subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of 484l. per annum; and, although this latter sum falls far short of what will be required to support the new wing, they are confident that the deficiency will be speedily supplied, when it is known that one additional ward is even now opened, and that the new wing will be prepared for the reception of patients with all possible expedition.—At the meeting held on the 31st of October it was resolved that a building-committee be immediately formed, with full power to carry into execution the original plan of the building, by erecting the lef wing.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Frost, to Miss Mary-Ann Cooper.—The Reverend Richard Owen, minister of the Baptist meeting at Southampton, to Miss Chambers, daughter of Colonel C., of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.—Francis Eagar, esq., of the 31st regiment of foot, to Miss Powell, eldest daughter of the late John P., esq., of Dominica.

At Bath, Captain C. Turner, of the 23d light-dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to General Floyd, to Miss Stevenson, eldest daughter to the Rev. the Dean of Kilfenora.

At Dulverton, Mr. J. Pearce, of Cloak-lane, London, to Miss Kent, only daughter of the late Thomas K., esq., of Timberscombe.

At Lympston, John Coffins, esq., late surgeon on the staff for the western district, to the Hon. Miss Tuchett, daughter to Lord Audley.

At East Harptree, Mr. Trevelvan, to Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Robert W., esq.

At Burnham, William Parker, jun., esq., of Bridgewater, to Miss Jane Dodd, daughter of John D., gent.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Price.—Mrs. Jefferys, sister to P. George, esq., town-clerk, 54.—Mrs Sarah Jackson, widow of the Bishop of Kildare, 77.—Miss Anne Lee.—In the Blue Alms, Mr. William Hamlen, formerly a very ingenious watchmaker of this city. He was admirably well informed in various branches of the mathematics; and the celebrated Herschel always acknowledged his obligations to Hamlen for his first ideas on the construction and improvement of his telescopes.—The Rev. Dr. Dring, of the county of Cork.—The truly Reverend Daniel Dumaresq, D.D., prebendary of Sarum and Wells, and rector of Yeovilton, in this county, 94. Perhaps the uniform conduct of no man in this or any country in the world came nearer to that of the primitive Christians in the Apostolic age, than that of this venerable divine during his long protracted life.—Mrs. Mercy Doddridge, daughter of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Doddridge.—Henry, the third son of Henry White, esq.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Dr. C., master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Durham, 84.—Mrs. Gunter, wife of Mr. G., grocer, 63.—Mrs. Edy Davis, relict of Mr. D., formerly a cooper of this city.

At Bristol, Mr. Biggs.—Mr. David Jones, son of Mr. J., surgeon.—Samuel Worrall, esq.—Mrs Dighton, wife of Mr. D.—Miss Eliza Ellis.—Mr. Evans, of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, in consequence of a violent blow he received on the head, occasioned by the rearing up of his horse, as he was endeavouring to ride through a door-way.—Mrs. Loraine.—Mr. George, umbrella-manufacturer.—Mrs. Bull, mother of Captain T. Williams.—Mrs. Ven, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pratten.—Mr. Gilling, of Cheddar.—Mr. Robert Bayly, 73.—Mr. Luke Wilmot. —Captain John Tilly, of the Trelawny, of this

this port. His death was occasioned by over exertion in Jamaica, in endeavouring to preserve that island from the invasion of the enemy. He was a tender and indulgent husband, a sincere Christian, and a strictly honest man.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Turner, wife of John Turner, esq., of Ley, in Cadbury. Riding from the house of her brother, the Rev. John Barne, of Butterleigh, on a double horse, the animal started and threw her. She was taken up speechless, and continued so till she died.

At Chepstow, Mr. Daniel Thurston.

At Taunton, John Cowper, esq., of Bristol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married] At Fontmell, Mr. Wm. Pope, 70, to Miss Moore, of Motcombe, 17.—Mr. Edward Sturney, of Chaldron Herring, to Miss Harriet Swyer, niece of John Barnes, esq. of Hamborough House, near Lulworth.

At Bridport, Samuel Rendall, esq. of Hinton St. George, Somerset, to Miss Bradford.

Died.] At Sutton Waldron, Mrs. Applin.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. auctioneer.

At Froom Billet, John Gould, esq.

At Marnhull, Eliz. Young, a poor woman, 103.

At Kingsland, in the parish of Netherbury, Mr. Hood, father of the late Capt. Alex. H. and of Capt. Sir Samuel H. K.B

At Herringstone, near Dorchester, suddenly, James Naylor, a stone-sawyer. In his pockets were found by his master, Mr. Slade, 28 guineas, and 32 half guineas.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Adams, 91.—Mr. Thomas Bryant, 84.

At Sherborne, Major Erle Hawker, 67. His youth was spent in the service of his king and country; and his decline of life, in acts of kindness and benevolence to all around him. His relatives and numerous friends will deeply lament the loss they have sustained, though the placid manner in which he left this life must give them the surest hope that he has changed it for a life eternal.

DEVONSHIRE.

The forest of Dartmoor, under direction of Col. Tyrrwhitt, by the Prince of Wales's orders, is rapidly improving, several thousands of acres are grubbed up for planting, and on whose bleak and comfortless bogs and mountains, now only the object of shivering passengers, will soon arise neat habitable dwellings, fit for farmers and cottagers; and many acres of barren heath will be converted into as many acres of oats, barley, bigg, and wheat, for the benefit of society. His Royal Highness has had this business in contemplation some years, and is now determined to have it carried into execution.

A laudable institution for the relief of poor distressed strangers, under the name of the Misericordia Society, exists at Plymouth. That place, from its local situation, being one of the great sea-ports of the kingdom, naturally brings to it numbers of the wives, and other relations, of our sailors and soldiers, to seek after them in their supposed return to the King's port, and the consequences of the war have induced this in a great degree: the pressing necessities of many a poor stranger brought to Plymouth by these means, gave rise to this charity. The Committee of the Misericordia are happy to say, that hitherto they have been enabled, from the subscriptions, to afford temporary assistance to every case which hath fallen within their notice. In the present year, the numbers already relieved have amounted to near *two hundred*; and from the institution, in 1794, to as many thousands. But from the present state of their finances, they are sorry to add, that their purse, from the annual subscriptions (and they have no other resource in any funded or landed property) is not competent to cover the expences of the year. In this state they venture to look to the generosity of the public, which, they hope, will feel with themselves for the same common cause.

Married.] At Exmouth, Captain Martin, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Rolleston, eldest daughter of Samuel R. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Powderham church, Lord Edward Somerset, brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Louisa Courtenay, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle.

Died.] At Teignmouth, in the prime of life, after a severe but lingering illness, Catharine, second and youngest daughter of the eminently learned and justly celebrated Dr. Parr. Her sweetness of temper, soundness of judgment, purity of mind, and sincerity of heart, had too long endeared her to a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends for her to be ever recollected without a sigh. By her parents and her sister she was too tenderly beloved not to be lamented beyond ordinary means of consolation.

At Chaddlewood, Mrs. Bird, relict of Henry B. esq. of Ridgeway.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Capt. C. of the Royal Navy, 61.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Sithney, Mr. John Kendall, innkeeper, to his wife Mrs. K. having been married, it is supposed, in a church where the banns had not been published.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. James Pascoe, trumpeter to the loyal Meneage volunteer cavalry.

At Tregony, Mr. G. Jewell, surgeon, whose skill and talents in his professional capacity will be much regretted by that neighbourhood.

At Camborne, Miss Richards, a lady of a most amiable disposition and exemplary conduct, 49. Her loss will be severely felt, particularly by those children of affliction who have so often been soothed by her friendship, and relieved by her bounty.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE policy of government for ſome years paſt in their conduct towards the Weſt India Colonies, has been extremely exceptionable, and founded upon a narrow view of the real intereſts of the State; it would ſeem as if they were determined to exhauſt the very patience of loyalty, and try to force the Coloniſt into ſome deſperate effort by the meaſures uniformly adopted. Not content with levying heavy, and almoſt exterminating duties on their produce, but in regulating the ſupplies of ſubſiſtence for the Iſlands, they ſubject them (in war time) not unfrequently to the anticipated horrors of famine. The Houſe of Aſſembly in Jamaica have made a very able repreſentation to the Lieutenant Governor, in which they detail with unexaggerated feeling, the deplorable ſituation of the Colony under theſe impolitic and ruinous regulations; the Governor's anſwer concedes the admiſſion of the importations which they require; but how lamentable is it, that there is not a political foreſight, which is calculated by the exerciſe of a wiſe diſcretion, to remedy theſe continual inconveniencies and which might be ſo fatal in their reſults.

Though the trade of Hamburgh is opened, the markets for Weſt India produce are ſtill dull; this may ariſe from the approach of the ſeaſon, when the Elbe will be cloſed by the froſt and therefore the ſhipments are ſmall; the ordinary and middling kinds of coffee however are ſomething higher prices at foot. Rum has advanced a little but the ſale is not very briſk. The manufacturing trade ſtill continues flat, and from the few ſales at the laſt German fairs, is very much diſtreſſed, and we fear during the winter muſt remain ſo for the want of markets to conſume their productions.

The Batavian Government about the end of October iſſued an order, that all veſſels having any thing on board from England ſhould be detained, and prohibiting under ſevere penalties the ſhipment of proviſions of any deſcription; alſo in a report by the Secretary of Finance great rewards were offered to thoſe who were active and vigilant in diſcovering and ſeizing Engliſh manufactures, and threatening thoſe with vigorous puniſhment, who were negligent or fraudulent in putting the decrees of government into execution.

Theſe repeated reſtrictions and the ſeverity of the puniſhments when a party is detected prevent any perſon hazarding his property in Holland or France; thus we have ſcarcely a market open to us that we can at preſent avail ourſelves: America is out of the queſtion, for our manufacturers have long ſince given over crediting them; the depredations they have committed and the impoſitions they have practiſed, deter any man of common experience from truſting them with an ounce or a yard of goods without money or ample ſecurity.

By a communication from the American Miniſter here to the reſpective conſuls of that nation, it is announced that our Government has granted permiſſion to American veſſels to enter Cadiz with any articles not contraband or proviſions.

The exchange upon Hamburgh ſtill declines being now 32s. 9d.; but when the trade becomes briſk, and if Government are able to continue their remittances in ſpecie it will get up, from the balances that will then be due to this country for the goods exported.

Coffee from 102s. very ordinary to 180s. very fine; ſugars, Weſt India, from 70s. to 104s.; Havannahs, from 50s. to 76s.; Eaſt India, 40s. to 60s.; cocoa, 110s. to 130s. Grenada, for exportation; Trinidad, 145s. to 15 s.; cotton, Weſt India, 1s. 7d to 2s. 5d.; Sea Iſland, 1s. 7d. to 3s.; Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Cochineal, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d; Indigo, E. India, 8s. to 13s.; Brandy, 17s. to 18s. 9d.; Hollands, 17s. 9d to 18s.; Rum, Jamaica, 3s. 6d to 4s. 6d.; Leeward Iſland, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Saltpetre, rough, 82s., refined, 90s.—Hops are lower; Bags, from 6l. 10s. to eight guineas; Pockets, 6l. 12s. to nine guineas.—Oats have advanced conſiderably lately, preſent price from 38s. to 40s.—Wheat dull.

Manifeſt of the Cargo of the Indus Eaſt Indiaman.—Private; 85 cheſts Capia; 12 caſes Mace; 5 cheſts Cardamums; 20 boxes Nankeens; 4 pipes, 4 hogſheads and 1 caſk Madeira; 1 bale-piece, goods,; 57 bags Pepper; 47 bags Cloves. Privilege; 2360 bags Sago; 202 bale-piece, goods; 145 cheſts Mother o'Pearl Shells; 177 bales Turkey Galls; 25 bales Tragacanth; 21 cheſts Galbanum; 7 cheſts Indigo; 22 bales Coculus Indicus; 66 cheſts Ammoniacum; 15 boxes long Pepper. N. B. The Sago is ſuppoſed to be thrown overboard.

3 per cents. Conſols. 59¾ to 60¾; Omnium, 5½ to 6; Bank Stock, 195¼; India ditto, 188½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mildneſs of the weather in the preceding month has enabled the farmer to finiſh his wheat ſowing in the moſt perfect manner; and the grain which was early ſown already wears a favourable appearance. The Winter Tares and Rye appear equally promiſing. Turnips have improved much lately; and the Feeding-ſheep do exceedingly well. The Paſtures ſtill afford good ſupport to the out-lying ſtock; and the dryneſs of the ſeaſon has permitted much manure to be carried on the Meadow grounds. The winter operations of hedging, ditching, and gripping, have already commenced. In England and Wales, Wheat

averages, per quarter, 78s 7d. ; Rye, 44s. 4d. ; Barley, 40s. 8d. ; Oats, 28s. 2d. ; Beans, 46s. ; Peafe, 45s. 7d. ; Oatmeal, 43s. 4d.

Notwithftanding the near approach of winter, Lean Stock, Sheep excepted, ftill continue to fetch good prices. Store Ewes are much lower. The Weft Country Ewes have had a good lambing time ; and the bufinefs of fuckling Lambs in the houfe for the London market is carried on with facility ; there being plenty of keep and mild weather. Little has been done lately in Cow-jobbing ; but the few new Milched Cows which have been fold brought good prices. Frefh good Cart Horfes, and thofe fit for the army, are ftill in demand ; and thofe of an inferior fort very dull of fale. Porking Pigs, particularly of the larger kinds, owing to the late large contract, are much in demand, and at advanced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 10d. ; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. ; Veal, 5s. to 6s. ; Pork, 4s. to 5s. ; and Lamb, 5s. to 5s 6d.

The prices of Cheefe and Salt Butter at the diftant low country markets, are much on the decline.

In Smithfield Market Hay fetches from 3l. to 5l. ; Clover, 4l. 15l. to 5l. 10s. ; and Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obfervations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of October to the 24th of November, inclufive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.

Higheft 30.69.	Nov. 15.	Wind E.
Loweft 29.37.	Oct. 26.	Wind S.E.
Greateft variation in 24 hours.	66 hundredths of an inch.	On the morning of the 30th ult. the mercury ftood at 29.80, and on the next day it was as high as 30.44.

Thermometer.

Higheft 60°.	Oct. 26 & 27.	Wind S.E. by E.
Loweft 24°.	Nov. 21.	Wind N.E.
Greateft variation in 24 hours.	16°.	The thermometer was at 60° in the middle of the 27th day of October, but on the 28th it was not higher than 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen fince the laft is equal only to 1.52. inches in depth.

The barometer has again been unufually high ; the average for the whole month has been 30.152. and during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th, it ftood at 30.69. almoft a tenth of an inch higher than it ftood on the 29th of September, which was noticed in our laft Report. The wind has blown 25 days from the eafterly points The characteriftic of the month is that of foggy ; eight or nine days fogs have very much prevailed, but that on the 5th was the moft remarkable, and has been thus defcribed by a witnefs of what happened in London on the occafion : "Tuefday proved foggy in the metropolis during the whole day, but about five o'clock the very thickeft fog came on which has been remembered for twenty years ; it is difficult to defcribe the fcene which the Strand and other bufy ftreets prefented. The thicknefs of the fog obfcured entirely the light of the ftreet lamps ; and it was with difficulty that the glare of a fhop window, full of patent lamps, could be difcovered acrofs the ftreet. The coaches could only move with a foot pace, and to avoid running againft each other, there was a continual hallooing out : this, with the fcreams of perfons who conceived themfelves in danger of being run over, prefented altogether a terrific fcene. It continued for about two hours."

The fogs have not been confined to the metropolis and its neighbourhood ; they have been prevalent in the north and the weft.

Six days has the thermometer been as low or lower than the freezing point ; on the 18th it was feven degrees lower than freezing, and on the 21ft it was in the morning as low as 24°, or eight degrees below the freezing point. Ice on that day was three quarters of an inch thick. The average heat for the whole month is little more than 30°.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received various Communications relative to the Vaccine Inoculation, which we think better adapted for infertion in the Medical and Phyfical Journal. We have the Satisfaction to find that the Practice increafes ; and that the Controverfy which has been artfully raifed, has met with the Contempt (from the fenfible part of the Public) which it juftly merited.— In reply to the repeated Inquiries of many friendly Correfpondents, we beg Leave to ftate, that we particularly invite the Communication of Facts relative to the Prefent State of Agriculture, Commerce, and our various Manufactures, and relative to the Public Improvements which are at all Times carrying on in various Parts of the United Kingdom :—that Plans of New Societies for the Extenfion of Knowledge, or for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Claffes, are always received by us with Thankfulnefs :—that Authenticated Memoirs of Eminent Perfons recently Deceafed are as ufual acceptable in our Obituary :—and, that Sketches of the State of Society and Manners in Great Britain or in any of our Colonies, and Accounts of Recent Tours at Home or Abroad, are, we believe, always perufed with intereft by our Readers, and are therefore inferted in our Mifcellany with Promptitude.